

2012 Case and Demographic Data

Private Industry

- There were 14,160 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2012. The incidence rate was 77.9.
- Goods-producing sectors had 4,010 (28.3%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2012. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sectors was 114.7.
- Service-providing sectors had 10,150 (71.7%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2012. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sectors was 69.1.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 3,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2012. The incidence rate was 87.7. Both the number and rate were statistically significantly reduced from 2011.
- Male workers accounted for 66.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 33.4% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 29.2% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 25 to 34 accounted for 21.3%.
- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 35.5% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 33.5%.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 52.8% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 32.6% of the cases.
- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 3,030 (21.4% of the private industry total).
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand with 980 (6.9% of the total).
- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 34.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (33.1%).
- Person, injured or ill worker was the source of injury, illness accounting for 18.1% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (35.9%).
- There were seven median days away from work in private industry in 2012. Male workers had ten median days away from work; female workers had five median days.
- Private industry goods-producing sectors had eleven median days away from work. Service-providing sectors had six median days away from work.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 32.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2012.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 22.4% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 19.6% of the injuries and illnesses.

Local Government

- There were 1,650 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2012. The incidence rate was 79.0.
- Male workers accounted for 55.2% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 43.6% of the injuries and illnesses.

- Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 25.5% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 25 to 34 accounted for 24.2%.
- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 49.7% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for 30.9%.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 73.3% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 23.0% of the cases.
- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was protective service occupations with 650 (39.4% of the local government total).
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was nursing assistants with 370 (22.4% of the total).
- Soreness, pain was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 33.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (34.5%).
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces and person, other than injured or ill workers were the sources of injury, illness accounting for 15.8% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work each.
- Falls, slips, trips was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (26.1%).
- There were five median days away from work in local government in 2012. Male workers had five median days away from work; female workers had three median days.
- The time of event category, 4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., accounted for 24.8% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government in 2012. The time of event was not reported for 33.9% of the cases.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2-4 hours, had 19.4% of the injuries and illnesses. The hours on the job before event occurred was not reported for 33.9% of the cases.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 23.0% of the injuries and illnesses.

2012 Summary Data

All Industries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses was 3.6 in all industries, including state and local government, in Missouri in 2012.
- There were 78,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri in 2012 in all industries, including state and local government.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries in all industries, including state and local government, for Missouri in 2012 was 3.4.
- There were 74,500 injuries in Missouri in all industries, including state and local government in 2012.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational illnesses for all industries, including state and local government, was 19.8. The incidence rate for all industries for the all other illnesses category was 13.1 in 2012.
- There were 4,400 illnesses in all industries, including state and local government in 2012. There were 2,900 illnesses in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 65.9 percent of the illness cases.

Private Industry

- The incidence rate for private industry in Missouri for 2012 was 3.3 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- There were 60,300 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2012.
- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries for Missouri private industry in 2012 was 3.1.
- There were 57,000 injuries in Missouri private industry in 2012.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2012 was 18.0. The incidence rate was 11.2 for the all other illnesses category. Both of these incidence rates were statistically significantly decreased from the 2011 rates.
- There were 3,300 nonfatal occupational illness cases in Missouri private industry in 2012. There were 2,000 illnesses in the all other illnesses category. The numbers of illnesses in both categories were statistically significantly decreased from 2011. The all other illnesses category accounted for 60.6 percent of the illness cases.

Private industry goods-producing sectors

- Private industry goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 4.4 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- There were 15,500 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the total goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry in 2012.
- The manufacturing major industry sector, and sector (NACIS 31-33), had an incidence rate of 4.5 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2012. This was statistically significantly reduced from the 2011 rate of 4.9.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries in Missouri private industry goods-producing sectors was 4.0 in 2012.
- The number of cases of occupational injuries for private industry goods-producing sectors was 14,100 in 2012.
- Goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry had an incidence rate of 41.4 for nonfatal occupational illnesses in 2012. The incidence rate was 27.4 for the all other illnesses category.
- There were 1,400 illness cases in private industry goods-producing sectors in Missouri in 2012. There were 1,000 illnesses in the all other illnesses category.

Private industry service-providing sectors

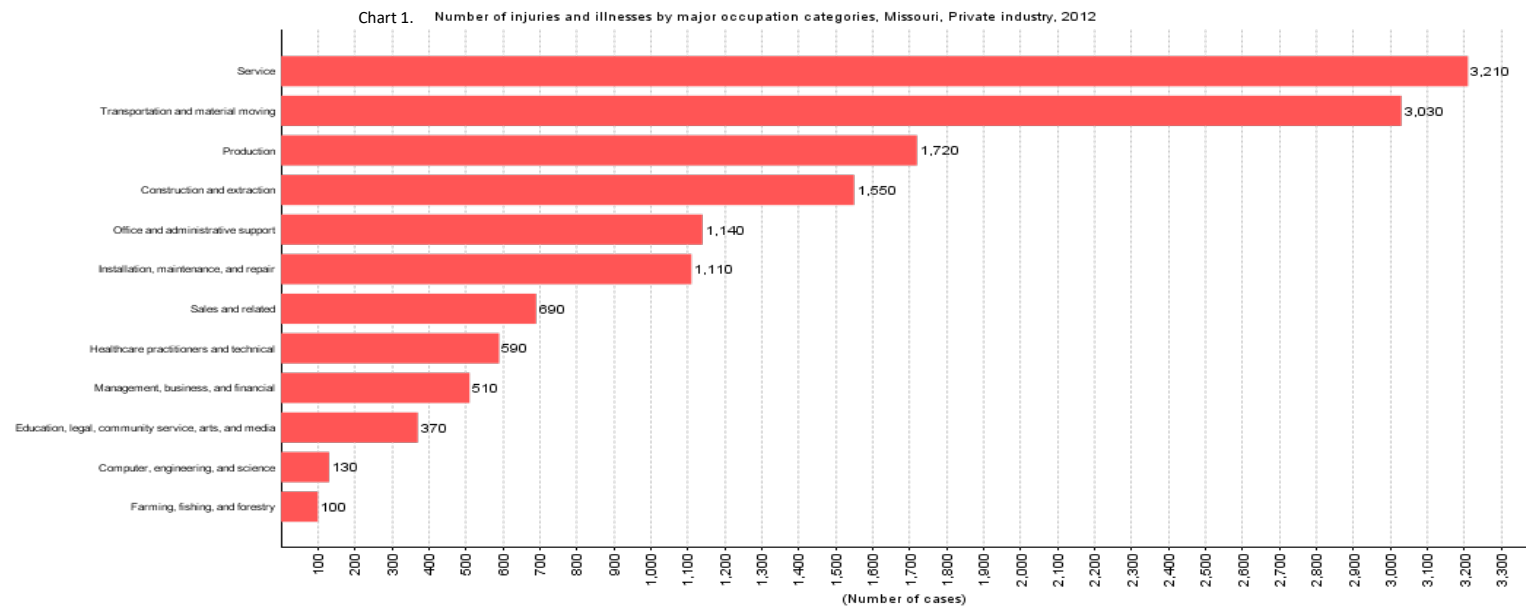
- Private industry service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.1 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2012.
- There were 44,800 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the private industry service-providing sectors in Missouri in 2012.
- The incidence rate of occupational injuries for private industry service-providing sectors was 2.9.
- There were 43,000 nonfatal occupational injuries in Missouri private industry service-providing sectors in 2012.
- The incidence rate of occupational illnesses for private industry service-providing sectors was 12.4 in 2012. The incidence rate for the all other illnesses category was 7.3. Both rates were statistically significantly decreased from the 2011 rates.
- There were 1,800 cases of occupational illnesses in private industry service-providing sectors in 2012. There were 1,100 illnesses in the other illnesses category. Both of these numbers were statistically significantly decreased from 2011.

Government

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for state government goods-producing sectors was 4.9 in 2012.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in state government goods-producing sectors.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries for state government goods-producing sectors was 4.6 in 2012.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational injuries in state government goods-producing sectors.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for local government was 4.7 in 2012.
- There were 9,800 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in local government.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries for local government was 4.4 in 2012.
- There were 9,200 nonfatal occupational injuries in local government.
- Local government had an incidence rate of 26.5 for nonfatal occupational illnesses in 2012. The incidence rate for all other illnesses was 15.4.
- There were 600 illness cases in local government. There were 300 illnesses in the all other illnesses category for local government.

Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, Missouri, Private industry,
2012

Category	Value
Service	3,210
Transportation and material moving	3,030
Production	1,720
Construction and extraction	1,550
Office and administrative support	1,140
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,110
Sales and related	690
Healthcare practitioners and technical	590
Management, business, and financial	510
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	370
Computer, engineering, and science	130
Farming, fishing, and forestry	100

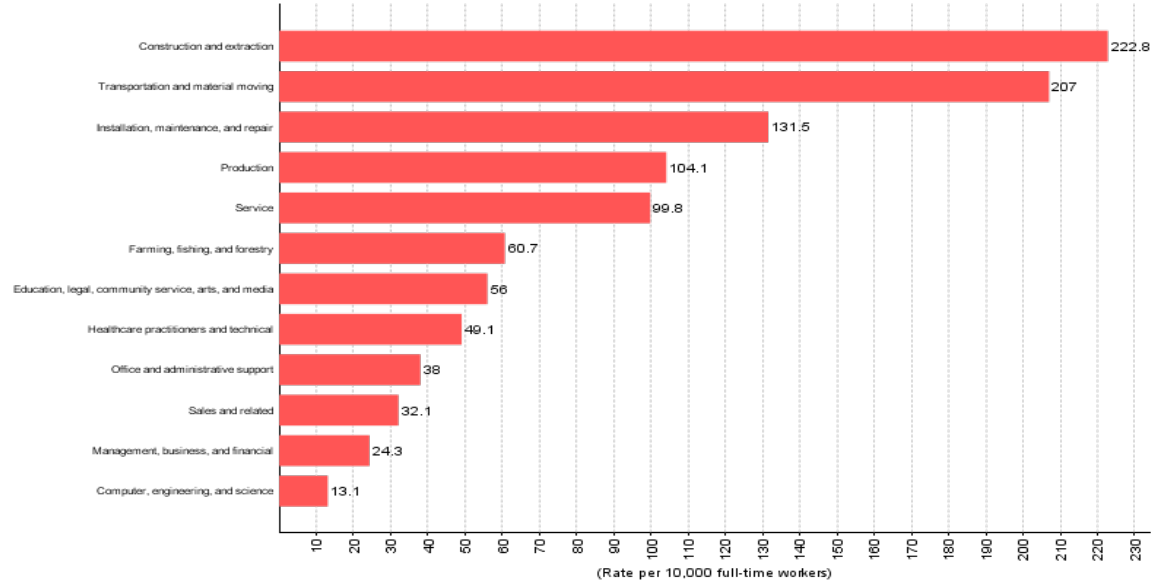


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

**Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, Missouri,
Private industry, 2012**

Category	Value
Construction and extraction	222.8
Transportation and material moving	207.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	131.5
Production	104.1
Service	99.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry	60.7
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	56.0
Healthcare practitioners and technical	49.1
Office and administrative support	38.0
Sales and related	32.1
Management, business, and financial	24.3
Computer, engineering, and science	13.1

Chart 2. Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, Missouri, Private industry, 2012

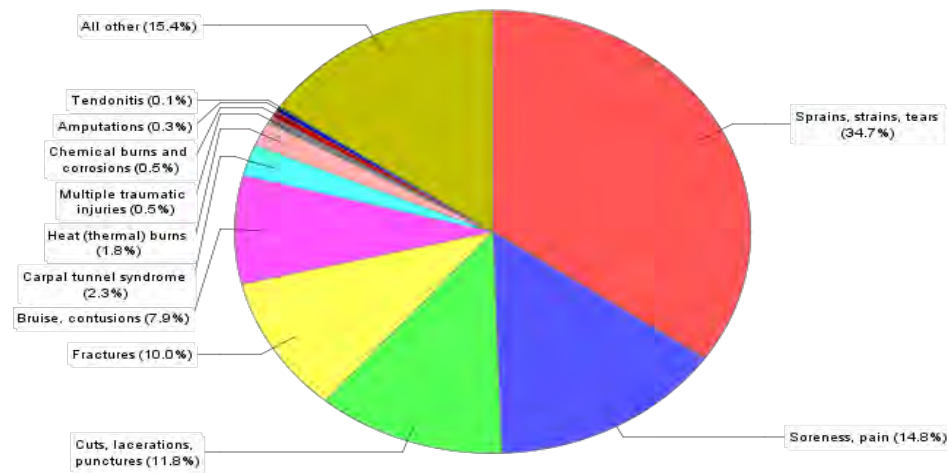


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, Missouri, Private industry, 2012
[Total Cases = 14,160]

Category	Value
Sprains, strains, tears	4,920
Soreness, pain	2,090
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,670
Fractures	1,410
Bruise, contusions	1,120
Carpal tunnel syndrome	320
Heat (thermal) burns	250
Multiple traumatic injuries	70
Chemical burns and corrosions	70
Amputations	40
Tendonitis	20
All other	2,180

Chart 3. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, Missouri, Private industry, 2012
[Total Cases = 14,160]

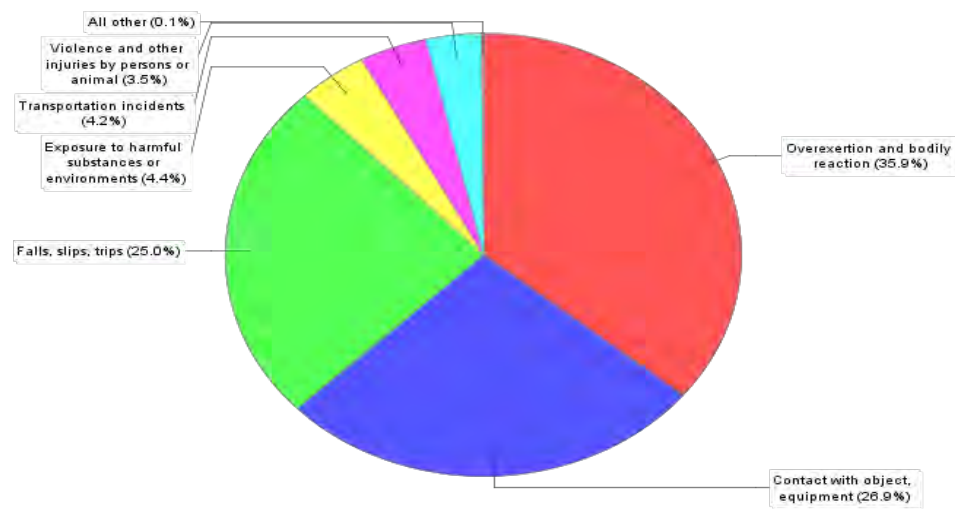


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, Missouri, Private industry, 2012
[Total Cases = 14,160]

Category	Value
Fires and explosions	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	5,080
Contact with object, equipment	3,810
Falls, slips, trips	3,540
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	620
Transportation incidents	600
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	500
All other	10

Chart 4. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, Missouri, Private industry, 2012
[Total Cases = 14,160]

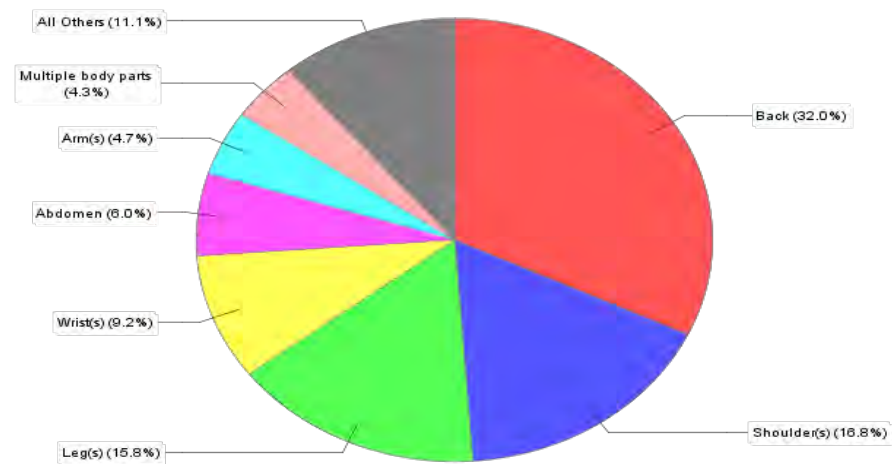


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, Missouri, Private industry, 2012
[Total Cases = 4,870]

Category	Value
Back	1,560
Shoulder(s)	820
Leg(s)	770
Wrist(s)	450
Abdomen	290
Arm(s)	230
Multiple body parts	210
All Others	540

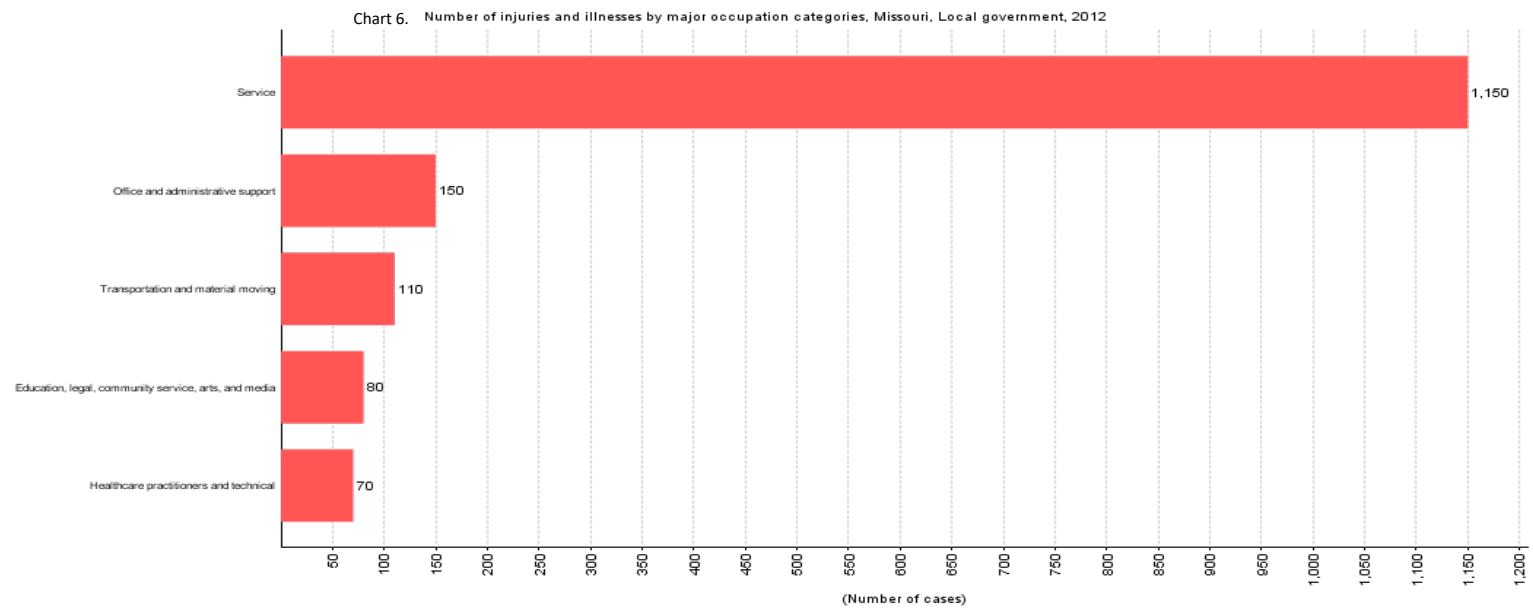
Chart 5. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, Missouri, Private industry, 2012
[Total Cases = 4,870]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, Missouri, Local government, 2012

Category	Value
Service	1,150
Office and administrative support	150
Transportation and material moving	110
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	80
Healthcare practitioners and technical	70

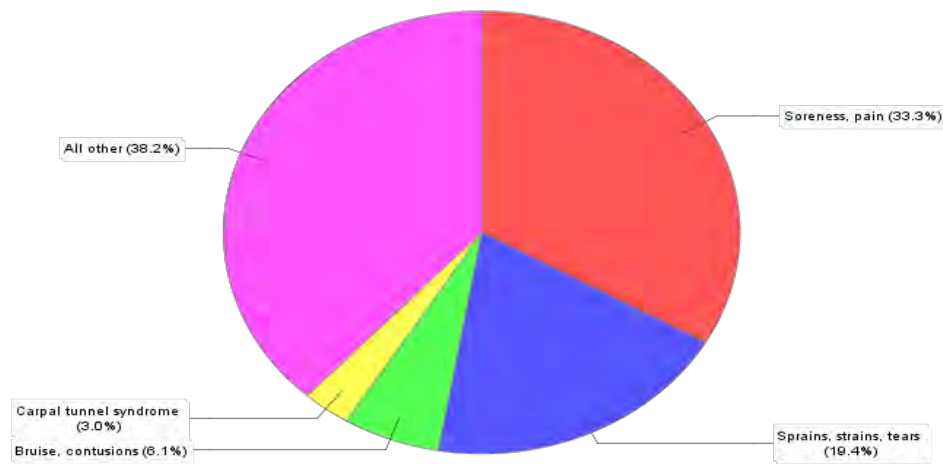


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, Missouri, Local government, 2012
[Total Cases = 1,650]

Category	Value
Chemical burns and corrosions	-
Tendonitis	-
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	-
Heat (thermal) burns	-
Multiple traumatic injuries	-
Fractures	-
Amputations	-
Soreness, pain	550
Sprains, strains, tears	320
Bruise, contusions	100
Carpal tunnel syndrome	50
All other	630

Chart 7. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, Missouri, Local government, 2012
[Total Cases = 1,650]

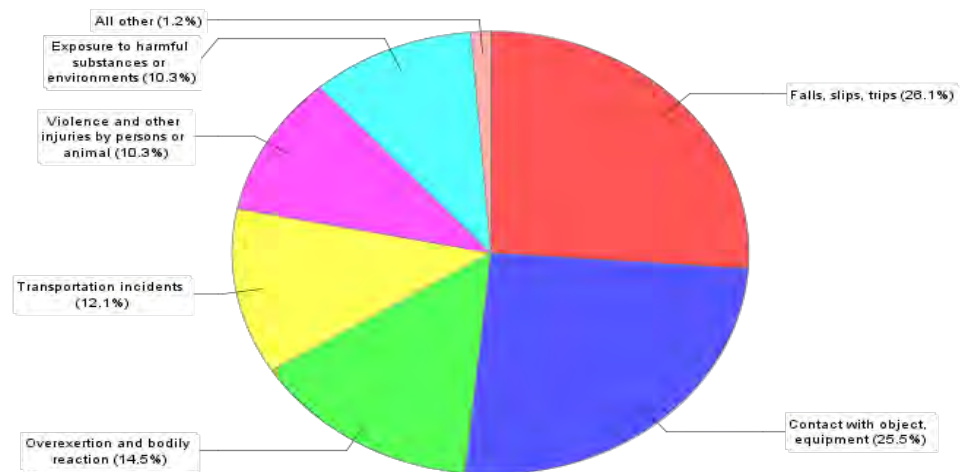


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, Missouri, Local government, 2012
[Total Cases = 1,650]

Category	Value
Fires and explosions	-
Falls, slips, trips	430
Contact with object, equipment	420
Overexertion and bodily reaction	240
Transportation incidents	200
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	170
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	170
All other	20

Chart 8. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, Missouri, Local government, 2012
[Total Cases = 1,650]

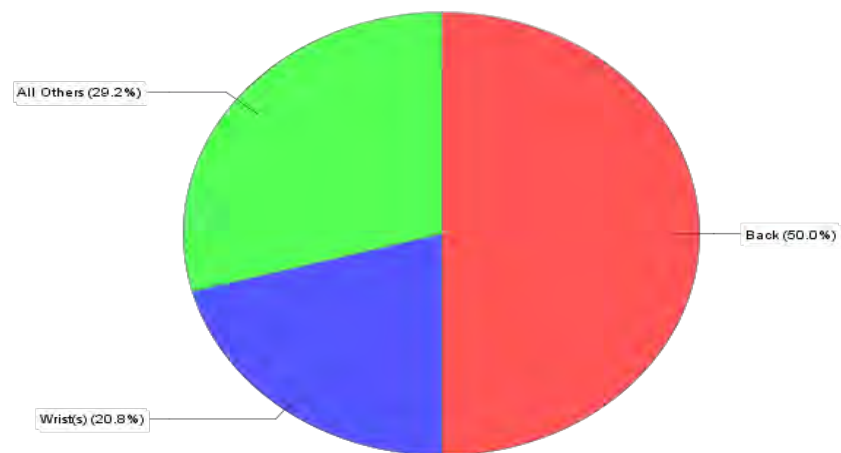


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, Missouri, Local government, 2012
 [Total Cases = 240]

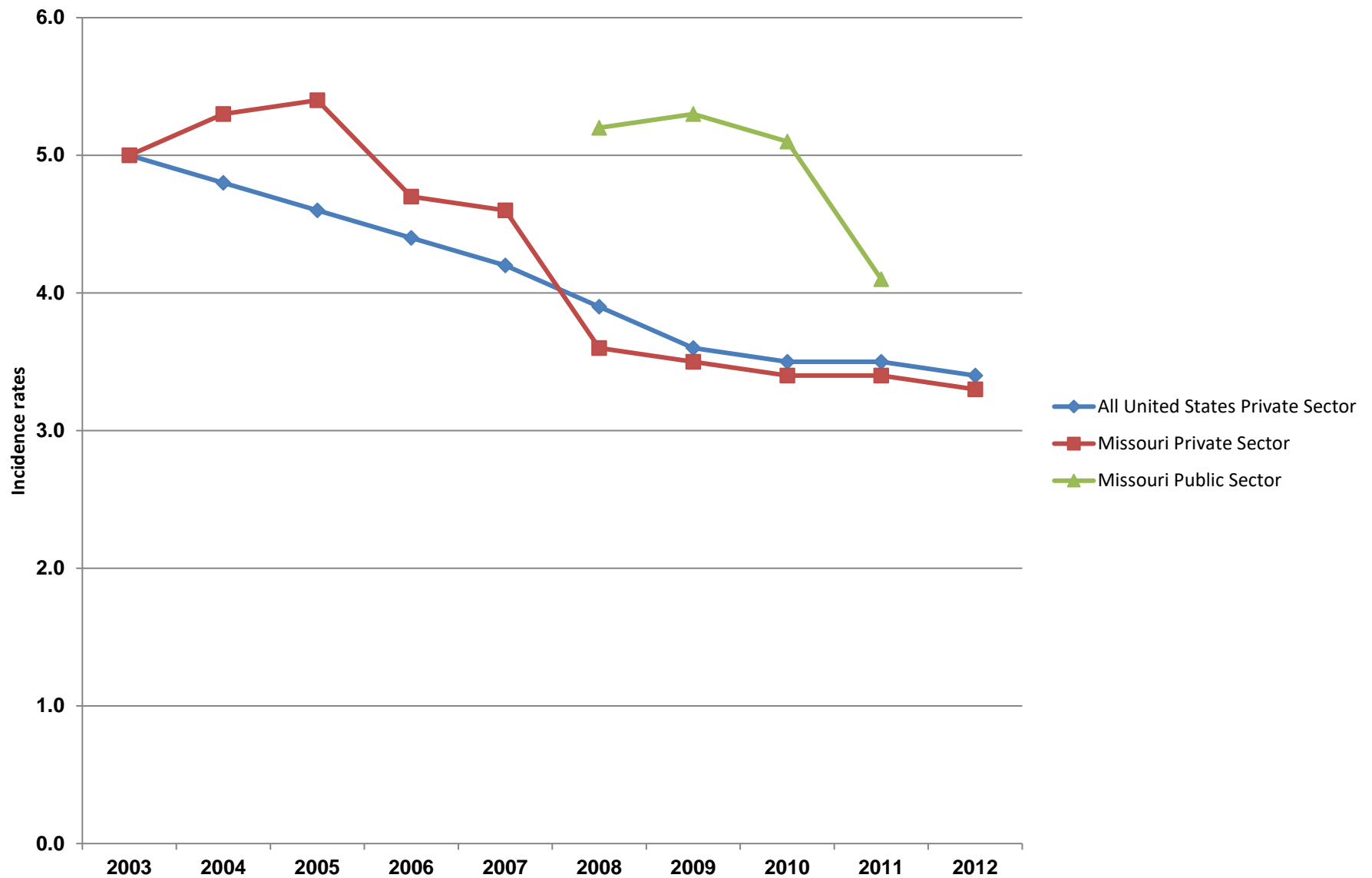
Category	Value
Shoulder(s)	-
Leg(s)	-
Arm(s)	-
Abdomen	-
Multiple body parts	-
Back	120
Wrist(s)	50
All Others	70

Chart 9. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, Missouri, Local government, 2012
[Total Cases = 240]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

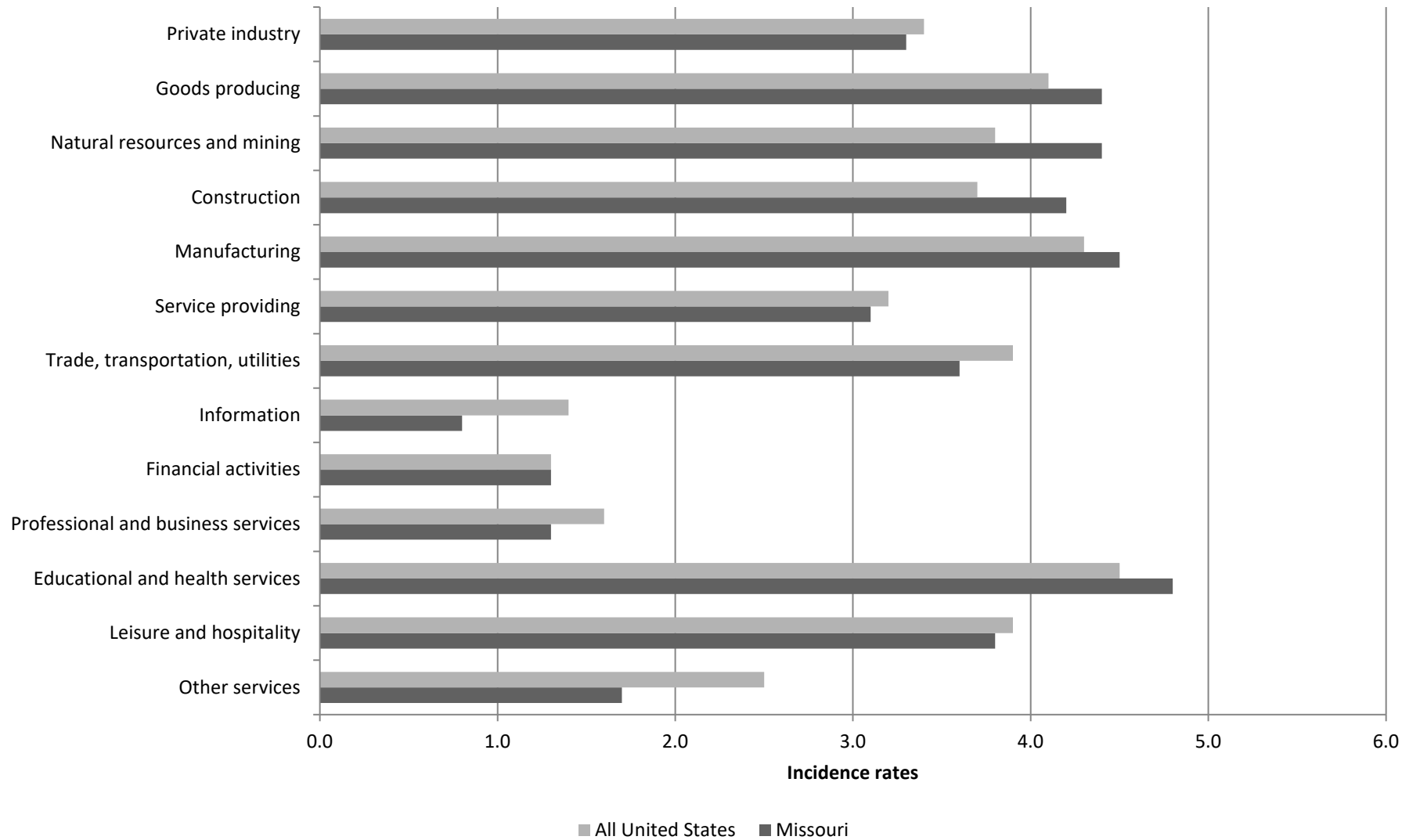
Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2012



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

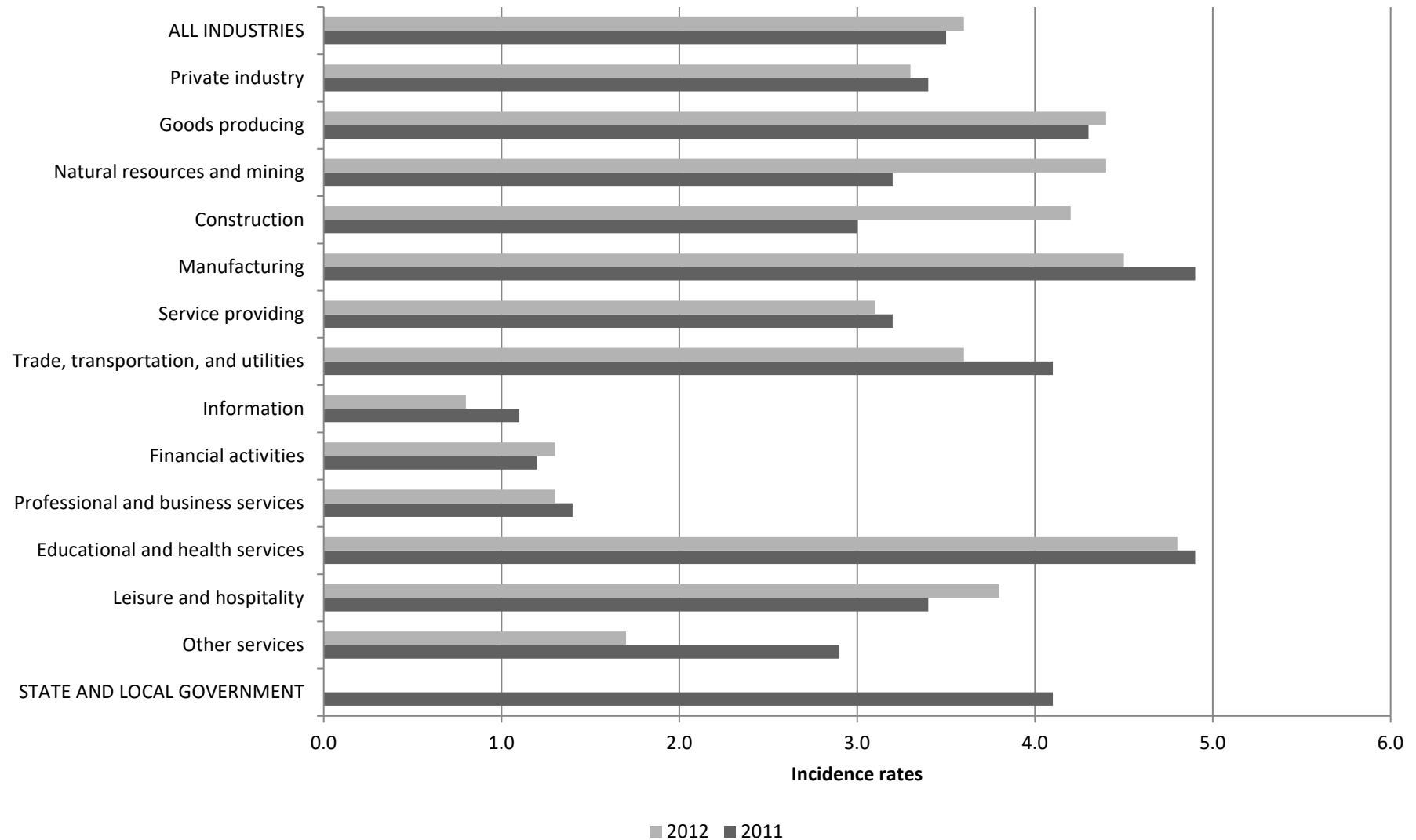
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All United States Private Sector	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Missouri Private Sector	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
Missouri Public Sector						5.2	5.3	5.1	4.1	

Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2012



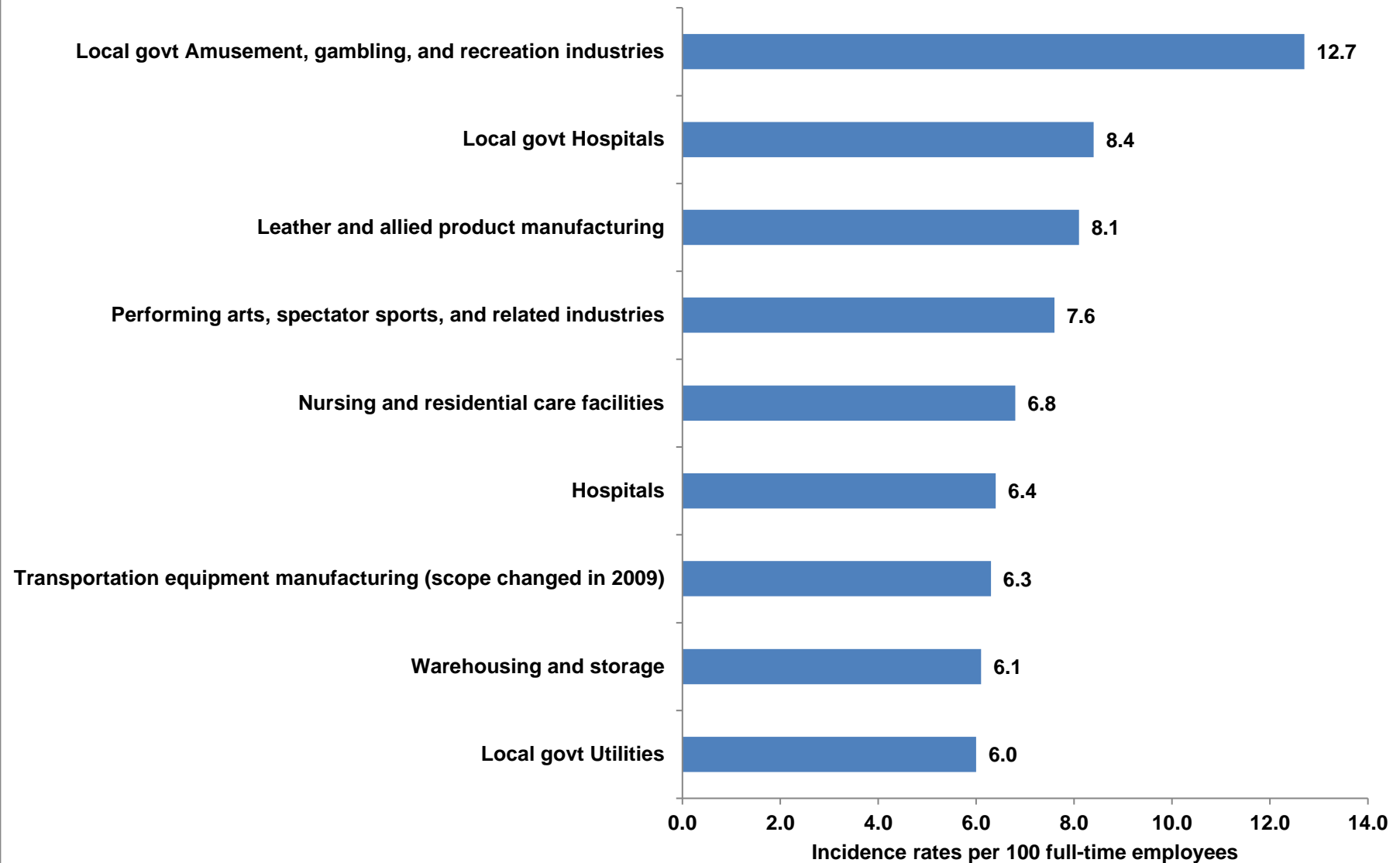
	Missouri	All United States
Other services	1.7	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	3.8	3.9
Educational and health services	4.8	4.5
Professional and business services	1.3	1.6
Financial activities	1.3	1.3
Information	0.8	1.4
Trade, transportation, utilities	3.6	3.9
Service providing	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing	4.5	4.3
Construction	4.2	3.7
Natural resources and mining	4.4	3.8
Goods producing	4.4	4.1
Private industry	3.3	3.4

Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri, 2011 & 2012



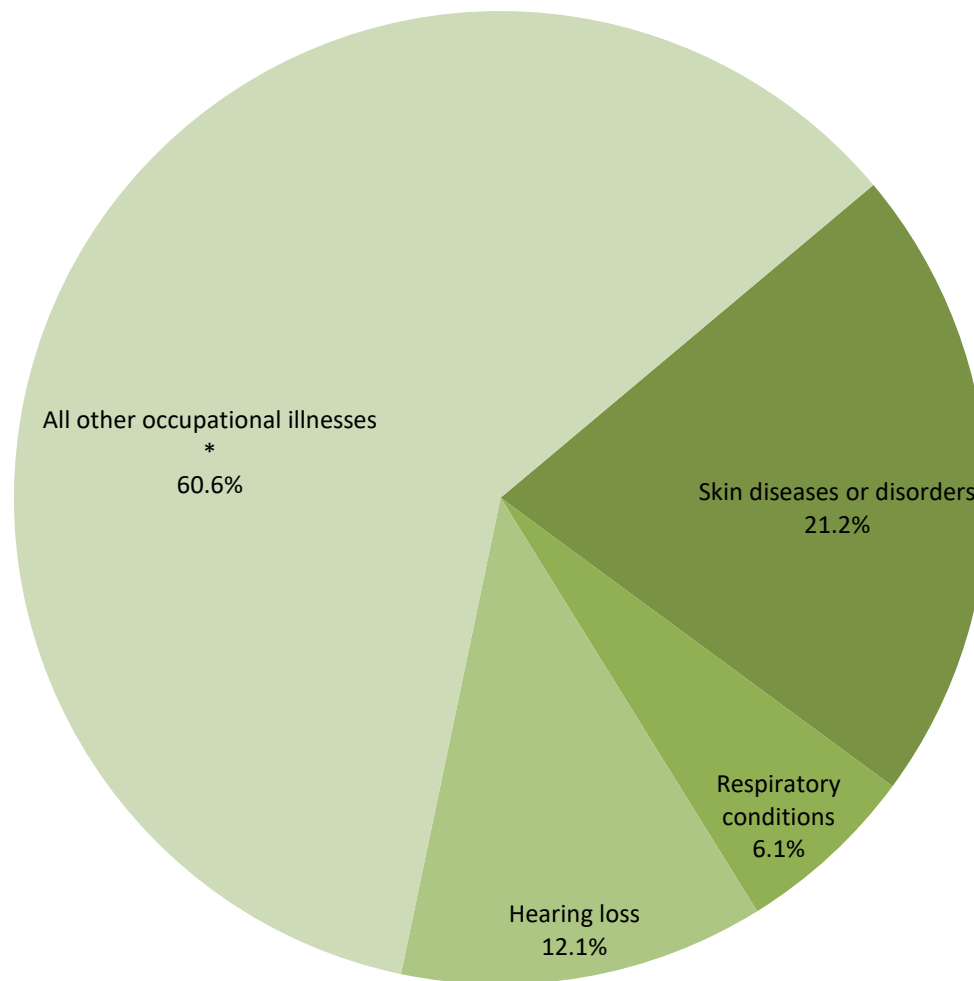
	2011	2012
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	4.1	.
Other services	2.9	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	3.4	3.8
Educational and health services	4.9	4.8
Professional and business services	1.4	1.3
Financial activities	1.2	1.3
Information	1.1	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	4.1	3.6
Service providing	3.2	3.1
Manufacturing	4.9	4.5
Construction	3.0	4.2
Natural resources and mining	3.2	4.4
Goods producing	4.3	4.4
Private industry	3.4	3.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	3.5	3.6

**Chart 4. Industries with the highest incidence rates
of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses,
Missouri, 2012**



Local govt Utilities	6.0
Warehousing and storage	6.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	6.3
Hospitals	6.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	6.8
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	7.6
Leather and allied product manufacturing	8.1
Local govt Hospitals	8.4
Local govt Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	12.7

**Chart 5. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness,
Missouri, private industry, 2012**



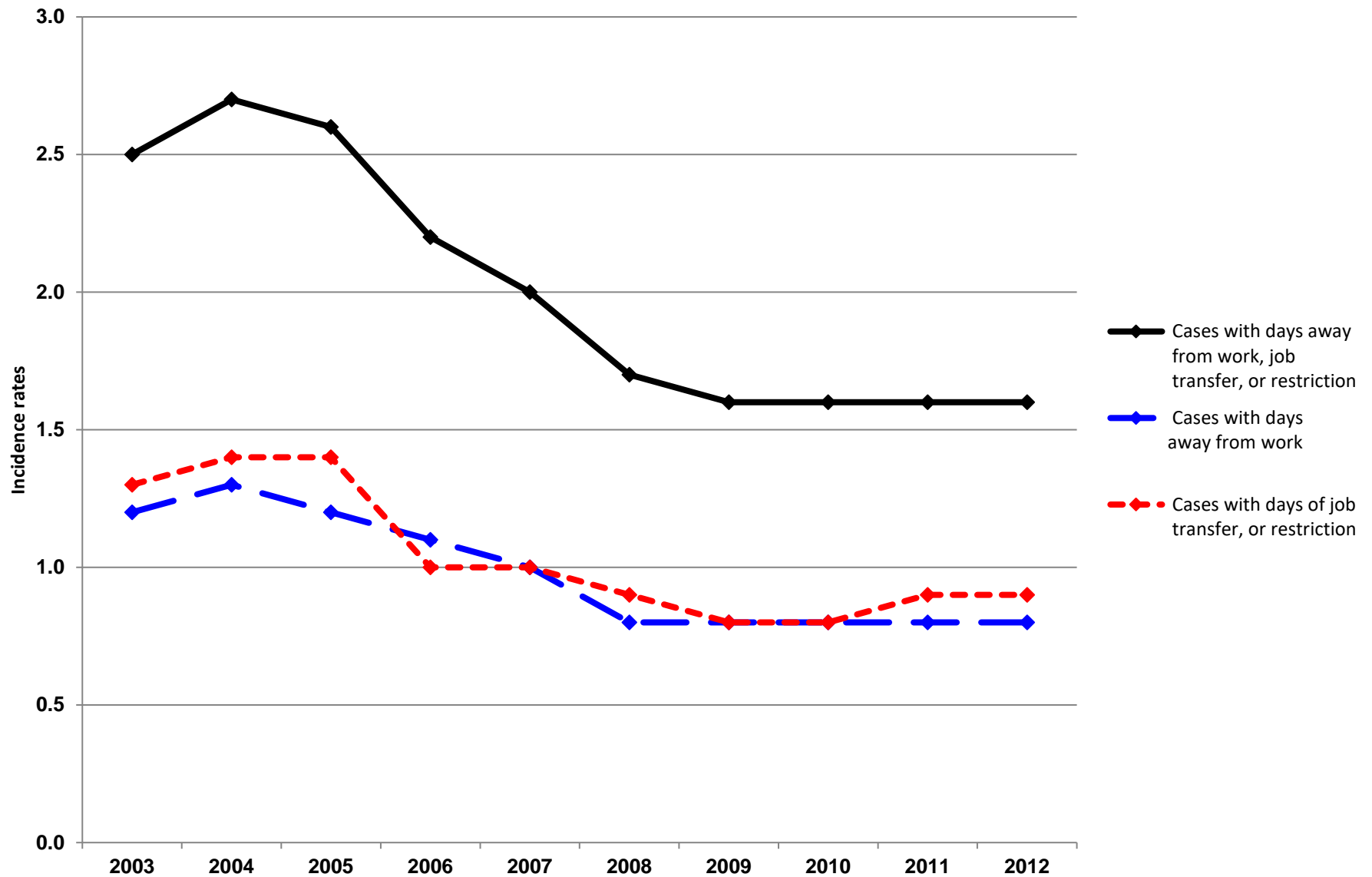
* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Skin diseases or disorders	0.7
Respiratory conditions	0.2
Hearing loss	0.4
All other occupational illnesses *	2.0

Skin diseases or disorders	0.7
Respiratory conditions	0.3
Hearing loss	0.4
All other occupational illnesses *	2.9

Chart 6. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2012



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Cases with days away from work	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction						1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Cases with days away from work						0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction						0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction						1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	.
Cases with days away from work						0.7	0.8	0.8	1	.

Cases
with days
of job
transfer,
or
restriction

1.1 0.6 0.7 0.5 .

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Cases
with days
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work, job
transfer,
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of job
transfer,
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2

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Cases
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1.5 1.3 1.2 1.6 1.4

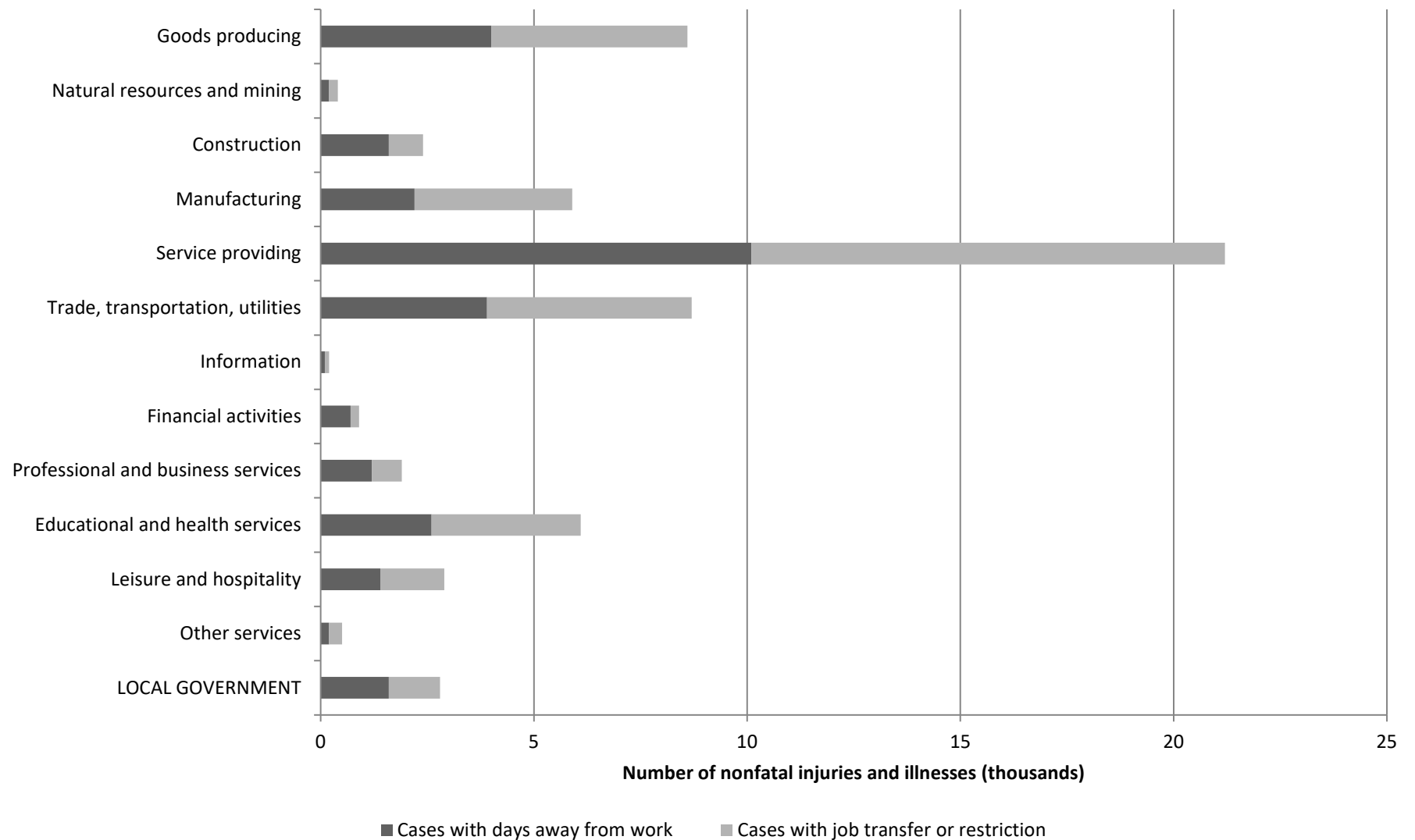
Cases
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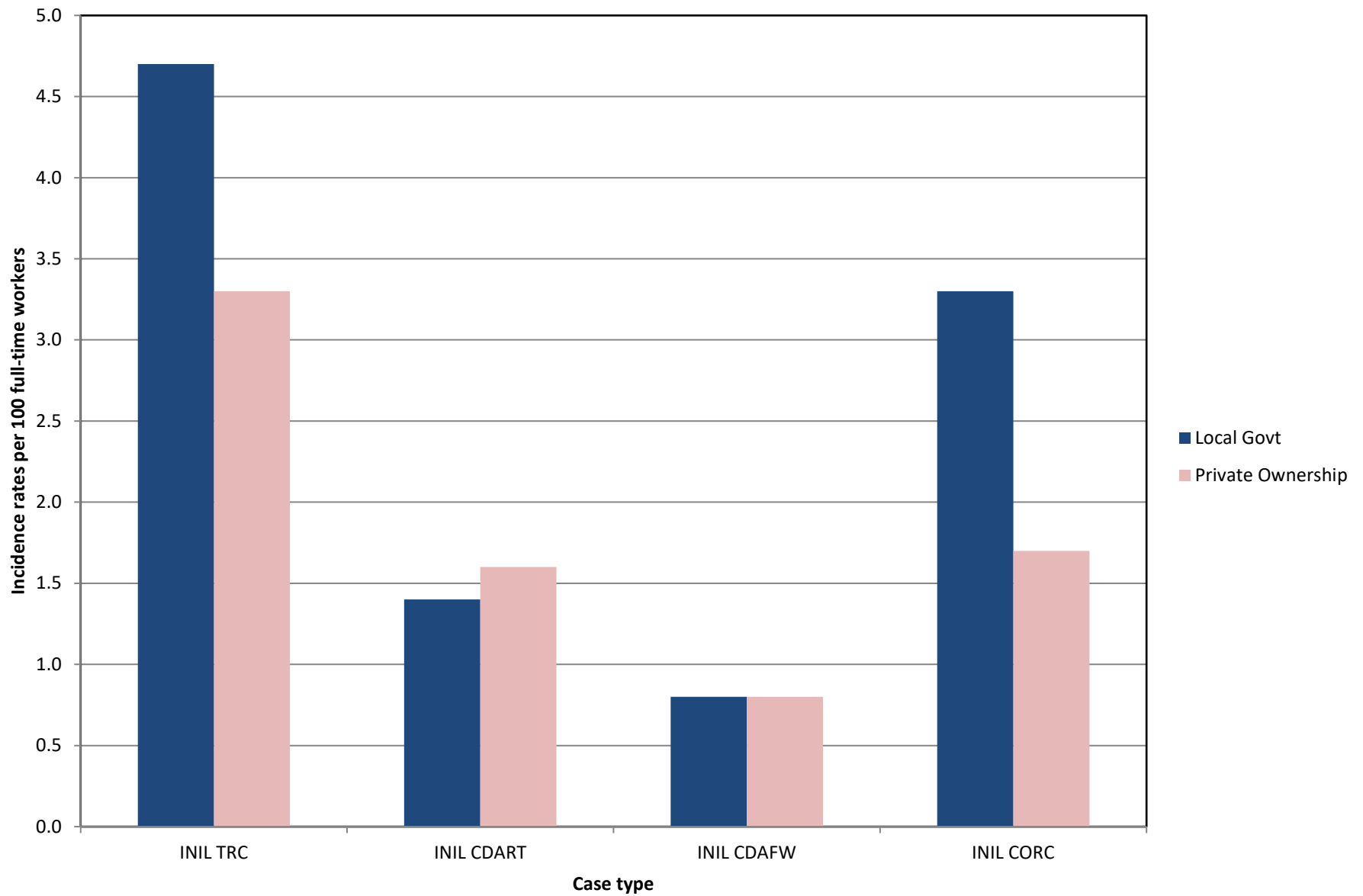
0.7 0.3 0.4 0.6 0.6

Chart 7. Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private major industry sectors, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2012



	DAFW	DJTR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	1.6	1.2
Other services	0.2	0.3
Leisure and hospitality	1.4	1.5
Educational and health services	2.6	3.5
Professional and business services	1.2	0.7
Financial activities	0.7	0.2
Information	0.1	0.1
Trade, transportation, utilities	3.9	4.8
Service providing	10.1	11.1
Manufacturing	2.2	3.7
Construction	1.6	0.8
Natural resources and mining	0.2	0.2
Goods producing	4.0	4.6

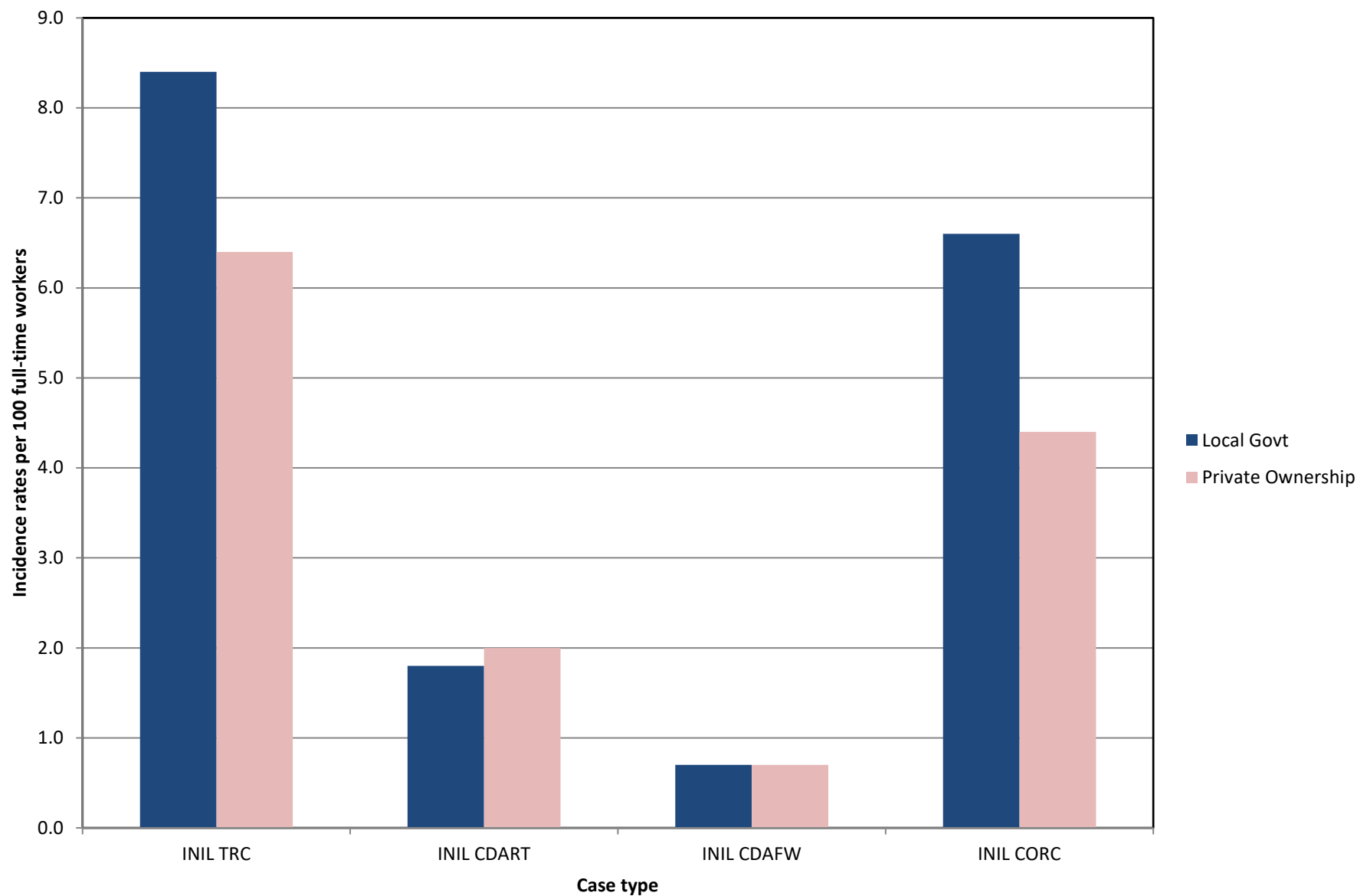
**Chart 8. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
by Ownership and Case Type, Missouri, 2012**



* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Ownership	TEI	Pemp	INIL TRC	INIL CDART	INIL CDAFW	INIL CORC
Local Govt	000000		4.7	1.4	0.8	3.3
Private Ownership	000000		3.3	1.6	0.8	1.7

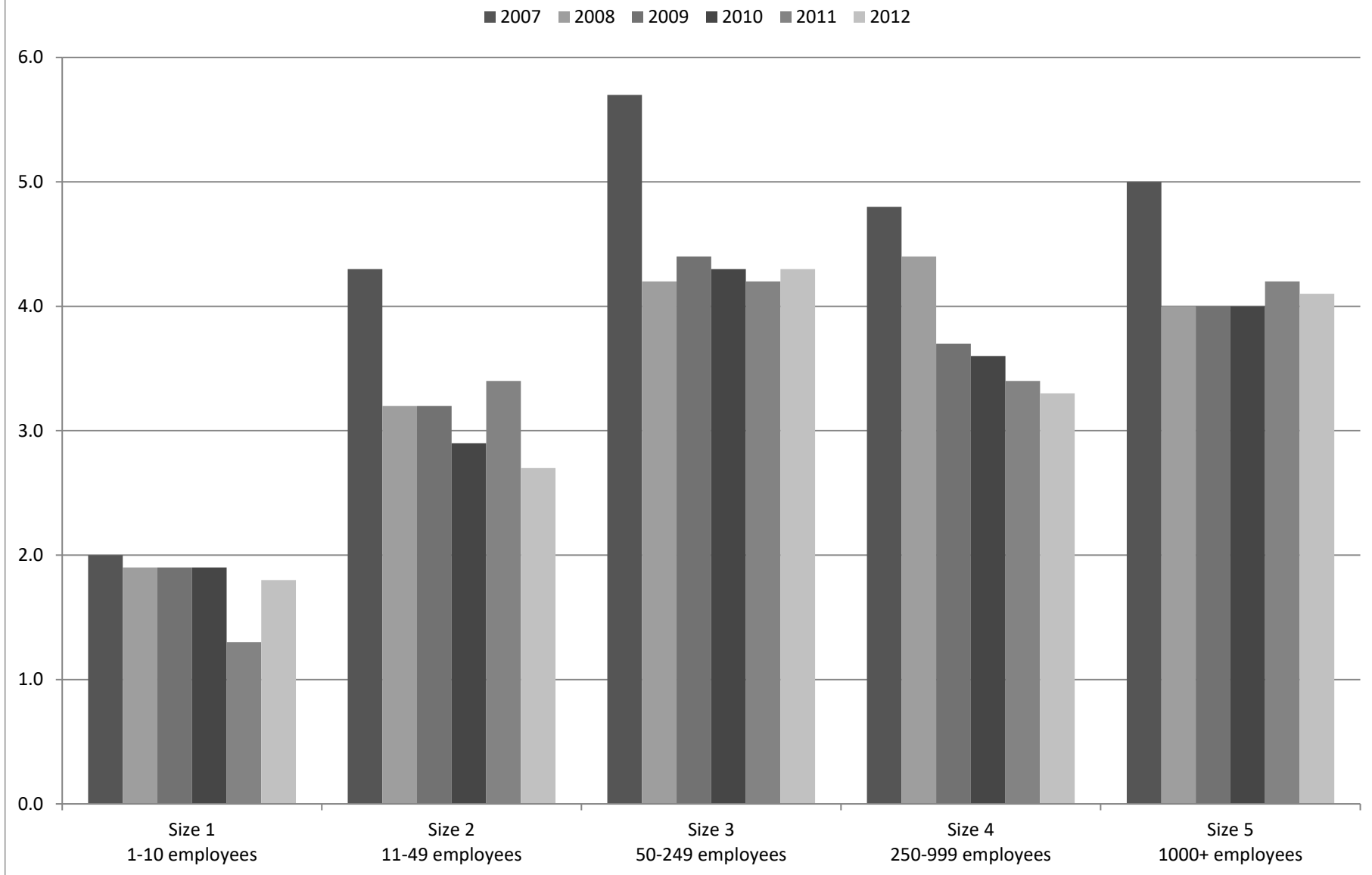
Chart 9. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Hospitals (NAICS 622) by Ownership and Case Type, Missouri, 2012



* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Ownership	TEI	Pemp	INIL TRC	INIL CDART	INIL CDAFW	INIL CORC
Local Govt	622000		8.4	1.8	0.7	6.6
Private Ownership	622000		6.4	2.0	0.7	4.4

**Chart 10. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
by Size class, Missouri, 2007-2012**



* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Year	Ownership	TEI	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5
			1-10 employee s	11-49 employee s	50-249 employee s	250-999 employee s	1000+ employee s
2007	50	000000	2.0	4.3	5.7	4.8	5.0
2008	50	000000	1.9	3.2	4.2	4.4	4.0
2009	50	000000	1.9	3.2	4.4	3.7	4.0
2010	50	000000	1.9	2.9	4.3	3.6	4.0
2011	50	000000	1.3	3.4	4.2	3.4	4.2
2012	50	000000	1.8	2.7	4.3	3.3	4.1

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		--	3.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.0
Private industry⁶		--	3.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.7
Goods-producing⁶		--	4.4	2.5	1.1	1.3	2.0
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		--	4.4	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	--	5.9	4.5	2.2	2.3	1.3
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁶	111	--	2.6	(¹⁰)	--	--	2.1
Mining⁷	21	--	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	--	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0
Construction		--	4.2	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7
Construction	23	--	4.2	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7
Construction of buildings	236	--	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	4.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	--	4.7	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.8
Manufacturing		--	4.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.1
Manufacturing	31-33	--	4.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.1
Food manufacturing	311	--	4.7	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.6
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)	314	--	1.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	--	4.8	2.7	1.1	1.6	2.2
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	--	8.1	4.4	(¹⁰)	3.4	3.7
Wood product manufacturing	321	--	5.4	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	2012 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	annual employment ⁴ (000's)	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Paper manufacturing	322	--	3.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
Printing and related support activities	323	--	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
Chemical manufacturing	325	--	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	--	4.9	3.4	1.3	2.1	1.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	--	4.3	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	--	4.6	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	--	5.1	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.3
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	--	5.0	2.6	1.0	1.6	2.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	--	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	3.5	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	--	6.3	2.4	0.9	1.6	3.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	--	5.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	4.2
Service-providing		--	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		--	3.6	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.7
Wholesale trade	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	1.0	0.4	0.4	--	0.6
Retail trade	44-45	--	3.7	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.9
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	5.2	3.4	1.5	1.9	1.8
Food and beverage stores	445	--	5.4	2.2	0.9	1.3	--
Health and personal care stores	446	--	0.6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.6
Gasoline stations	447	--	4.3	2.4	0.7	1.7	1.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.1
General merchandise stores	452	--	5.1	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	--	0.6	--	0.4	--
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	--	4.5	3.0	1.7	1.3	1.4
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	1.2	0.7	0.6	(¹⁰)	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Truck transportation	484	--	4.1	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	4.6	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.9
Support activities for transportation	488	--	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Couriers and messengers	492	--	5.8	4.3	2.5	1.9	1.4
Warehousing and storage	493	--	6.1	4.6	1.3	3.3	1.5
Utilities	22	--	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
Utilities	221	--	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
Information	--	--	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Information	51	--	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	--	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	--	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.2
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	--	0.7	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.5
Financial activities	--	--	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	--	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	2.9	1.7	--	0.4	1.2
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3
Professional and business services	--	--	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	--	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	--	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	55	--	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.8
Education and health services		--	4.8	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.9

Educational services	61	--	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.0
Health care and social assistance	62	--	4.9	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.6
Hospitals	622	--	6.4	2.0	0.7	1.4	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	6.8	4.1	1.5	2.6	2.6
Social assistance	624	--	4.7	2.3	1.6	0.7	2.4
Leisure and hospitality		--	3.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	4.6	2.5	0.9	1.6	2.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	--	7.6	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.8
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	3.3	1.7	(¹⁰)	--	1.5
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	3.8	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.9
Accommodation and food services	72	--	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.1
Accommodation	721	--	3.3	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.6
Food services and drinking places	722	--	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.2
Other services		--	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.7
Other services, except public administration	81	--	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.7
Personal and laundry services	812	--	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.9
State and local government		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Goods-producing⁶		--	4.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	4.4
Construction		--	4.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	4.4
Construction	23	--	4.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	4.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	4.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	4.4

Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government		--	4.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	3.3
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹		--	4.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	2.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	--	2.2	1.3	1.2	(¹⁰)	0.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	2.0	0.9	0.8	(¹⁰)	--
Utilities	22	--	6.0	2.4	--	2.0	3.7
Utilities	221	--	6.0	2.4	--	2.0	3.7
Education and health services		--	3.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.2
Educational services	61	--	2.1	0.5	--	0.4	1.6
Educational services	611	--	2.1	0.5	--	0.4	1.6
Health care and social assistance	62	--	7.5	2.8	--	0.7	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hospitals	622	--	8.4	1.8	0.7	1.1	6.6
Leisure and hospitality		--	11.2	4.3	0.9	3.5	6.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	10.7	4.2	0.7	3.5	6.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	12.7	5.2	0.7	4.5	7.5
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	--	--	1.6	1.6	(¹⁰)	--

Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	--	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	1.2
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¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012

Missouri							
(In thousands)							
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁵		--	78.9	34.7	17.7	17.0	44.2
Private industry⁵		--	60.3	29.9	14.2	15.8	30.4
Goods-producing⁵		--	15.5	8.7	4.0	4.6	6.9
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		--	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	--	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	111	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	--	(⁹)
Mining⁶	21	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		--	3.9	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.5
Construction	23	--	3.9	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.5
Construction of buildings	236	--	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	--	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.1
Manufacturing		--	11.1	5.9	2.2	3.7	5.2
Manufacturing	31-33	--	11.1	5.9	2.2	3.7	5.2
Food manufacturing	311	--	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.6
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)	314	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri							
(In thousands)							
	NAICS	2012 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Average annual employment ³	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Paper manufacturing	322	--	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	--	0.4	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	--	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	--	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	--	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	--	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	--	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	--	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3
Service-providing		--	44.8	21.3	10.1	11.1	23.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		--	16.1	8.7	3.9	4.8	7.4
Wholesale trade	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Retail trade	44-45	--	8.7	4.4	1.5	2.9	4.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Food and beverage stores	445	--	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	--
Health and personal care stores	446	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	--	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	--	2.6	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	--	0.1	--	(⁹)	--
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	--	3.8	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.2
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Truck transportation	484	--	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Support activities for transportation	488	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	--	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	--	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2
Utilities	22	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Utilities	221	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information	--	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information	51	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Financial activities	--	--	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	0.9	0.5	--	0.1	0.4
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Professional and business services	--	--	3.7	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	--	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	--	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	55	--	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9
Education and health services		--	15.2	6.1	2.6	3.5	9.1

Educational services	61	--	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
Health care and social assistance	62	--	14.1	5.9	2.5	3.4	8.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.4
Hospitals	622	--	6.3	2.0	0.7	1.3	4.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	3.9	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.5
Social assistance	624	--	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0
Leisure and hospitality		--	6.6	2.9	1.4	1.5	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services	72	--	5.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	3.2
Accommodation	721	--	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Food services and drinking places	722	--	4.8	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.9
Other services		--	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other services, except public administration	81	--	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Personal and laundry services	812	--	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	0.4	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.3
State and local government		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Goods-producing ⁵		--	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Construction		--	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Construction	23	--	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2

Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government		--	9.8	2.9	1.6	1.2	6.9
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		--	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Utilities	22	--	0.4	0.1	--	0.1	0.2
Utilities	221	--	0.4	0.1	--	0.1	0.2
Education and health services		--	4.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.8
Educational services	61	--	2.1	0.6	--	0.5	1.6
Educational services	611	--	2.1	0.6	--	0.5	1.6
Health care and social assistance	62	--	2.0	0.8	--	0.2	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hospitals	622	--	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1
Leisure and hospitality		--	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	0.7	0.3	(⁹)	0.2	0.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	0.6	0.3	(⁹)	0.2	0.4
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	--	--	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	--

Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
---	-----	----	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, 2012

Missouri						
Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including State and local government	3.6	1.7	2.8	4.5	3.7	4.1
Private industry³	3.3	1.8	2.7	4.3	3.3	4.1
Goods-producing³	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.3	3.8	5.2
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	4.4	1.3	5.4	3.5	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	5.9	(⁶)	6.0	8.9	--	--
Mining ⁴	2.2	2.0	3.2	1.5	--	--
Construction	4.2	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.0	--
Manufacturing	4.5	3.7	5.4	4.5	3.8	5.2
Service-providing	3.1	1.4	2.3	4.3	3.1	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	3.6	1.6	3.4	4.5	4.2	4.5
Wholesale trade	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	3.7	2.5	3.5	4.1	--	--
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	4.5	--	4.0	5.4	5.3	4.5
Utilities	3.1	--	3.4	3.6	2.2	--
Information	0.8	(⁶)	--	1.4	1.0	--
Financial activities	1.3	--	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.4
Finance and insurance	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.9	--	3.2	3.0	4.4	--
Professional and business services	1.3	--	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.8	--	0.9	0.3	1.1	--
Management of companies and enterprises	0.8	--	--	0.9	0.7	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.0	--	2.0	2.6	1.7	0.7
Education and health services	4.8	--	2.7	6.1	5.1	5.8
Educational services	3.7	(⁶)	--	--	1.9	--
Health care and social assistance	4.9	--	2.6	6.0	5.8	6.2
Leisure and hospitality	3.8	0.7	2.0	6.7	5.1	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.6	(⁶)	3.7	6.8	5.1	3.1
Accommodation and food services	3.7	0.7	1.9	6.7	5.1	--
Other services	1.7	--	1.7	5.0	4.1	--
Other services, except public administration	1.7	--	1.7	5.0	4.1	--
State and local government	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	4.7	--	3.5	6.3	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded

from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
All industries including State and local government⁵		--	3.4	74.5
Private industry⁵		--	3.1	57.0
Goods-producing⁵		--	4.0	14.1
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		--	3.8	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	--	4.9	0.4
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	111	--	2.3	(⁹)
Mining⁶	21	--	2.0	0.1
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	--	2.2	0.1
Construction		--	4.1	3.8
Construction	23	--	4.1	3.8
Construction of buildings	236	--	2.5	0.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	4.5	0.6
Specialty trade contractors	238	--	4.6	2.8
Manufacturing		--	4.0	9.8
Manufacturing	31-33	--	4.0	9.8
Food manufacturing	311	--	3.9	1.5
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)	314	--	1.0	(⁹)
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	--	4.8	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	--	5.7	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	--	5.4	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
-----------------------	-------------------------	---	------------------------------	-----------------

		(000's)		
Paper manufacturing	322	--	3.0	0.2
Printing and related support activities	323	--	1.6	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	--	2.1	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	--	4.6	0.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	--	4.1	0.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	--	4.0	0.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	--	4.9	1.4
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	--	4.7	1.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	--	1.3	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	3.4	0.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	--	4.7	1.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	--	5.0	0.3
Service-providing		--	2.9	43.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		--	3.5	15.6
Wholesale trade	42	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	2.7	0.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	1.0	0.3
Retail trade	44-45	--	3.6	8.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	2.5	0.9
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	5.2	1.2
Food and beverage stores	445	--	5.3	1.9
Health and personal care stores	446	--	0.6	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	--	4.3	0.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	2.0	0.2
General merchandise stores	452	--	4.9	2.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	--	4.3	3.6
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	1.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Truck transportation	484	--	4.0	1.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	4.5	0.2
Support activities for transportation	488	--	2.2	0.2
Couriers and messengers	492	--	5.0	0.3
Warehousing and storage	493	--	6.0	0.7

Utilities	22	--	2.9	0.3
Utilities	221	--	2.9	0.3
Information		--	0.8	0.4
Information	51	--	0.8	0.4
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	--	1.3	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	--	0.4	0.1
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	--	0.6	0.1
Financial activities		--	1.2	1.8
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	--	0.1	(⁹)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	0.6	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	2.8	0.9
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	2.1	0.4
Professional and business services		--	1.2	3.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	--	0.8	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	--	0.8	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	55	--	0.8	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	1.9	2.2
Education and health services		--	4.6	14.3
Educational services	61	--	3.5	1.0
Health care and social assistance	62	--	4.7	13.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	2.1	1.9
Hospitals	622	--	6.0	5.8

Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	6.4	3.7
Social assistance	624	--	4.5	1.9
Leisure and hospitality		--	3.7	6.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	4.4	1.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	--	7.5	0.4
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	2.8	(⁹)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	3.7	0.7
Accommodation and food services	72	--	3.6	5.4
Accommodation	721	--	3.0	0.6
Food services and drinking places	722	--	3.7	4.7
Other services		--	1.7	0.9
Other services, except public administration	81	--	1.7	0.9
Personal and laundry services	812	--	1.4	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	2.6	0.4
State and local government		--	--	--
State government		--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Goods-producing⁵		--	4.6	0.3
Construction		--	4.6	0.3
Construction	23	--	4.6	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	4.6	0.3
Service-providing		--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--

Local government		--	4.4	9.2
Service-providing		--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		--	3.8	0.5
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	--	1.7	0.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	1.7	0.1
Utilities	22	--	5.8	0.4
Utilities	221	--	5.8	0.4
Education and health services		--	3.0	3.8
Educational services	61	--	2.1	2.1
Educational services	611	--	2.1	2.1
Health care and social assistance	62	--	6.4	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Hospitals	622	--	6.6	1.1
Leisure and hospitality		--	9.5	0.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	9.0	0.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	10.5	0.5
Public administration		--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	--	--	--
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	--	1.2	(⁹)

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:
(N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries

Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, 2012

Missouri												
Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including State and local government	19.8	3.3	1.4	(⁶)	1.9	13.1	4.4	0.7	0.3	(⁶)	0.4	2.9
Private industry ³	18.0	3.6	1.1	(⁶)	2.1	11.2	3.3	0.7	0.2	(⁶)	0.4	2.0
Goods-producing ³	41.4	3.4	0.5	(⁶)	9.9	27.4	1.4	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.3	1.0
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	67.3	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	63.9	0.1	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	99.8	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	94.2	0.1	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Mining ⁴	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Construction	6.5	1.8	--	--	--	3.9	0.1	(⁶)	--	--	--	(⁶)
Manufacturing	53.3	4.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	14.1	34.5	1.3	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.3	0.8
Service-providing	12.4	3.6	1.2	(⁶)	0.2	7.3	1.8	0.5	0.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	11.6	1.8	0.9	(⁶)	0.6	8.2	0.5	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.4
Wholesale trade	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	11.8	1.5	1.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.2	0.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.2
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	17.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	2.0	13.0	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Utilities	23.7	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Information	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Financial activities	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Finance and insurance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Professional and business services	6.4	2.3	1.7	(⁶)	--	2.3	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Management of companies and enterprises	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	14.2	5.6	4.1	(⁶)	--	4.1	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)
Education and health services	27.7	9.3	2.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	16.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.5
Educational services	24.5	14.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	7.3	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Health care and social assistance	28.1	8.8	2.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.9	4.2	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	2.9	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	16.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	8.5	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)
Accommodation and food services	6.5	4.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Other services	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Other services, except public administration	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
State and local government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	26.5	3.5	5.8	(⁶)	--	15.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	--	0.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		--	3.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.0
Private industry⁶		--	3.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.7
Goods-producing⁶		--	4.4	2.5	1.1	1.3	2.0
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		--	4.4	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	--	5.9	4.5	2.2	2.3	1.3
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁶	111	--	2.6	(¹⁰)	--	--	2.1
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production ⁶	1114	--	4.6	(¹⁰)	--	--	3.8
Mining⁷	21	--	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	--	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0
Construction		--	4.2	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7
Construction	23	--	4.2	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7
Construction of buildings	236	--	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.0
Nonresidential building construction	2362	--	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	4.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.8
Utility system construction	2371	--	4.5	3.3	--	1.4	1.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	--	4.6	3.0	2.2	0.7	1.6
Specialty trade contractors	238	--	4.7	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.8
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	--	6.3	3.9	1.8	--	2.5
Roofing contractors	23816	--	4.4	3.7	--	3.0	0.7
Building equipment contractors	2382	--	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.3
Electrical contractors	23821	--	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.0
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	--	3.9	2.2	--	0.8	1.7
Building finishing contractors	2383	--	4.4	2.5	1.8	0.8	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	2012 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	annual employment ⁴ (000's)	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	--	5.3	1.8	1.7	--	3.5
Painting and wall covering contractors	23832	--	2.6	1.7	--	1.2	--
Finish carpentry contractors	23835	--	2.5	2.1	1.7	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Other building finishing contractors	23839	--	5.1	2.6	1.7	--	2.6
Site preparation contractors	23891	--	3.1	3.0	2.2	--	--
Manufacturing		--	4.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.1
Manufacturing	31-33	--	4.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.1
Food manufacturing	311	--	4.7	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.6
Animal food manufacturing	3111	--	1.9	1.2	(¹⁰)	1.1	0.6
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	--	4.1	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.7
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	--	2.7	1.6	(¹⁰)	0.9	1.2
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	--	4.5	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.2
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	--	6.0	4.2	0.8	3.4	1.8
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	--	3.7	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.3
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	31182	--	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.2	--
Other food manufacturing	3119	--	4.2	2.6	1.0	1.6	1.7
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)	314	--	1.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	--	4.8	2.7	1.1	1.6	2.2
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	--	8.1	4.4	(¹⁰)	3.4	3.7
Wood product manufacturing	321	--	5.4	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.9
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	--	5.6	3.7	3.7	(¹⁰)	1.8
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	--	5.6	2.2	1.7	0.5	3.4
Paper manufacturing	322	--	3.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
Printing and related support activities	323	--	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
Chemical manufacturing	325	--	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.3
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	--	3.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	--	3.0
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	--	3.7	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	2.5
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	--	2.0	1.2	(¹⁰)	0.8	0.8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	--	4.9	3.4	1.3	2.1	1.6
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	--	4.6	2.9	1.2	1.8	1.7
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	--	6.2	4.9	1.9	3.1	1.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	--	4.3	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	--	4.2	3.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	--	8.0	3.3	1.8	(¹⁰)	4.7
Primary metal manufacturing	331	--	4.6	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.6
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	--	2.6	1.8	1.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	--	5.2	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.6
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	--	4.4	2.4	(¹⁰)	2.1	2.0
Foundries	3315	--	5.2	3.4	1.2	2.2	1.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	--	5.1	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.3
Forging and stamping	3321	--	7.6	4.6	3.5	(¹⁰)	3.0
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	--	6.8	3.7	1.5	2.3	3.1
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	--	7.1	3.5	1.7	1.8	3.5
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	--	5.6	3.6	2.1	1.5	2.0
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	--	6.8	4.1	1.4	2.7	2.7
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	--	3.7	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.7
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	--	2.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.6
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	--	5.0	2.6	1.0	1.6	2.4
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	--	10.7	5.9	2.7	3.3	4.8
Industrial machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3332	--	11.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	6.2
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3334	--	4.5	2.5	0.7	1.9	2.0
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	--	3.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.9
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	--	6.6	4.0	1.3	2.7	2.6
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	--	3.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	2.3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	--	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	3.5	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	--	6.3	2.4	0.9	1.6	3.9
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	--	8.5	3.8	1.1	2.6	4.7
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	--	6.3	3.1	0.7	2.4	3.2
Ship and boat building (scope changed in 2009)	3366	--	3.8	1.8	(¹⁰)	1.4	2.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	--	5.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	4.2
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3371	--	--	0.7	--	0.4	--
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	--	2.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	--	6.4	5.2	--	--	1.2
Service-providing		--	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		--	3.6	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.7
Wholesale trade	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	--	4.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.7

Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4232	--	1.6	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers . . .	4237	--	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.9
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	--	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	--
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	--	7.0	4.5	2.3	2.1	2.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.4
Paper and paper product merchant wholesalers	4241	--	1.9	1.2	(¹⁰)	--	0.7
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	--	4.8	2.3	0.8	1.4	2.5
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	--	2.6	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.9
Farm product raw material merchant wholesalers	4245	--	6.0	3.5	2.6	--	--
Chemical and allied products merchant wholesalers	4246	--	4.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	4.1
Petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers	4247	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	--	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	--	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.2
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	1.0	0.4	0.4	--	0.6
Retail trade	44-45	--	3.7	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.9
Automobile dealers	4411	--	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.7
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	--	3.3	1.2	--	1.1	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	5.2	3.4	1.5	1.9	1.8
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	--	5.5	3.8	1.4	2.3	1.8
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	--	3.8	1.6	1.6	(¹⁰)	2.2
Food and beverage stores	445	--	5.4	2.2	0.9	1.3	--
Grocery stores	4451	--	5.6	2.2	0.8	1.4	--
Health and personal care stores	446	--	0.6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.6
Gasoline stations	447	--	4.3	2.4	0.7	1.7	1.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.1
General merchandise stores	452	--	5.1	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.0
Department stores	4521	--	4.8	2.5	0.4	2.2	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other general merchandise stores	4529	--	5.5	3.9	1.4	2.5	1.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	--	0.6	--	0.4	--
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	--	4.5	3.0	1.7	1.3	1.4
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	1.2	0.7	0.6	(¹⁰)	0.4
Truck transportation	484	--	4.1	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.6
General freight trucking	4841	--	4.4	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.9
Specialized freight trucking	4842	--	3.4	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	4.6	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.9
Support activities for transportation	488	--	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Couriers and messengers	492	--	5.8	4.3	2.5	1.9	1.4

Warehousing and storage	493	--	6.1	4.6	1.3	3.3	1.5
Utilities	22	--	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
Utilities	221	--	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	--	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.6
Information	--	--	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Information	51	--	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	--	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	--	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.6
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	--	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.2
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	--	0.7	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.5
Financial activities	--	--	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	--	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	2.9	1.7	--	0.4	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3
Professional and business services	--	--	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	--	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	--	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Legal services	5411	--	0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	--	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services (scope changed in 2009)	5416	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Scientific research and development services	5417	--	0.6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	--	0.5
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	5419	--	3.6	1.8	--	--	1.8
Management of companies and enterprises	55	--	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.8

Education and health services		--	4.8	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.9
Educational services	61	--	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.0
Health care and social assistance	62	--	4.9	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.6
Offices of physicians	6211	--	--	0.1	--	(¹⁰)	--
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	--	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	--
Outpatient care centers	6214	--	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.4
Home health care services	6216	--	3.3	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.5
Hospitals	622	--	6.4	2.0	0.7	1.4	4.4
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	--	6.3	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	6.8	4.1	1.5	2.6	2.6
Nursing care facilities	6231	--	7.4	4.9	1.7	3.2	2.5
Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities	6232	--	6.3	3.0	1.1	1.9	3.3
Community care facilities for the elderly	6233	--	5.1	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.3
Social assistance	624	--	4.7	2.3	1.6	0.7	2.4
Leisure and hospitality		--	3.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	4.6	2.5	0.9	1.6	2.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	--	7.6	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.8
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	3.3	1.7	(¹⁰)	--	1.5
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	3.8	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.9
Accommodation and food services	72	--	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.1
Accommodation	721	--	3.3	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.6
Food services and drinking places	722	--	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.2
Full-service restaurants	7221	--	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.5
Limited-service eating places	7222	--	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.5
Other services		--	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.7
Other services, except public administration	81	--	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.7
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Personal and laundry services	812	--	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.2

Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.9
State and local government		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing ⁶		--	4.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	4.4
Construction		--	4.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	4.4
Construction	23	--	4.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	4.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	4.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	4.4
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	--	4.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	4.4
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	--	6.2	1.4	1.4	(¹⁰)	4.8
Local government		--	4.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	3.3
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹		--	4.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	2.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	--	2.2	1.3	1.2	(¹⁰)	0.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	2.0	0.9	0.8	(¹⁰)	--
Utilities	22	--	6.0	2.4	--	2.0	3.7
Utilities	221	--	6.0	2.4	--	2.0	3.7
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	--	8.4	3.3	--	2.8	5.1
Education and health services		--	3.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.2
Educational services	61	--	2.1	0.5	--	0.4	1.6

Educational services	611	--	2.1	0.5	--	0.4	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	--	2.2	0.5	--	0.5	1.6
Junior colleges	6112	--	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Health care and social assistance	62	--	7.5	2.8	--	0.7	4.7
Hospitals	622	--	8.4	1.8	0.7	1.1	6.6
Leisure and hospitality		--	11.2	4.3	0.9	3.5	6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	10.7	4.2	0.7	3.5	6.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	12.7	5.2	0.7	4.5	7.5
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	--	--	1.6	1.6	(¹⁰)	--
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	--	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	1.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁵		--	78.9	34.7	17.7	17.0	44.2
Private industry⁵		--	60.3	29.9	14.2	15.8	30.4
Goods-producing⁵		--	15.5	8.7	4.0	4.6	6.9
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		--	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	--	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	111	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	--	(⁹)
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production ⁵	1114	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	--	(⁹)
Mining⁶	21	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		--	3.9	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.5
Construction	23	--	3.9	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.5
Construction of buildings	236	--	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nonresidential building construction	2362	--	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Utility system construction	2371	--	0.3	0.2	--	0.1	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	--	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	--	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.1
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	--	0.8	0.5	0.2	--	0.3
Roofing contractors	23816	--	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	(⁹)
Building equipment contractors	2382	--	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Electrical contractors	23821	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	--	0.6	0.3	--	0.1	0.2
Building finishing contractors	2383	--	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

	NAICS	2012 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Average annual employment ³	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	--	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.1
Painting and wall covering contractors	23832	--	0.1	0.1	--	(⁹)	--
Finish carpentry contractors	23835	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Other building finishing contractors	23839	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Site preparation contractors	23891	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--	--
Manufacturing		--	11.1	5.9	2.2	3.7	5.2
Manufacturing	31-33	--	11.1	5.9	2.2	3.7	5.2
Food manufacturing	311	--	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.6
Animal food manufacturing	3111	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	--	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.3
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	--	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	31182	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Other food manufacturing	3119	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)	314	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	--	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	--	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	--	0.4	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	0.1
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	--	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	--	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	--	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	--	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Foundries	3315	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	--	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7
Forging and stamping	3321	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	--	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	--	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	--	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	--	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Industrial machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3332	--	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3334	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	--	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	--	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	--	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	--	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.3
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	--	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	--	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Ship and boat building (scope changed in 2009)	3366	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	--	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3371	--	--	(⁹)	--	(⁹)	--
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	(⁹)
Service-providing		--	44.8	21.3	10.1	11.1	23.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		--	16.1	8.7	3.9	4.8	7.4
Wholesale trade	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4232	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	--	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Paper and paper product merchant wholesalers	4241	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	--	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Farm product raw material merchant wholesalers	4245	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--	--
Chemical and allied products merchant wholesalers	4246	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers	4247	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Retail trade	44-45	--	8.7	4.4	1.5	2.9	4.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Automobile dealers	4411	--	0.6	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.4
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	--	0.4	0.1	--	0.1	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	--	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Food and beverage stores	445	--	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	--
Grocery stores	4451	--	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	--
Health and personal care stores	446	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	--	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	--	2.6	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.0
Department stores	4521	--	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other general merchandise stores	4529	--	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	--	0.1	--	(⁹)	--
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	--	3.8	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.2
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	--	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
General freight trucking	4841	--	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Specialized freight trucking	4842	--	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Support activities for transportation	488	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	--	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

Warehousing and storage	493	--	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2
Utilities	22	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Utilities	221	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Information	--	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information	51	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Financial activities	--	--	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	0.9	0.5	--	0.1	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Professional and business services	--	--	3.7	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	--	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	--	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Legal services	5411	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services (scope changed in 2009)	5416	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Scientific research and development services	5417	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	5419	--	0.3	0.1	--	--	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	55	--	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9

Education and health services		--	15.2	6.1	2.6	3.5	9.1
Educational services	61	--	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
Health care and social assistance	62	--	14.1	5.9	2.5	3.4	8.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.4
Offices of physicians	6211	--	--	(⁹)	--	(⁹)	--
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Outpatient care centers	6214	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Home health care services	6216	--	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hospitals	622	--	6.3	2.0	0.7	1.3	4.3
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	--	5.9	1.8	0.6	1.2	4.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	3.9	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.5
Nursing care facilities	6231	--	2.7	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.9
Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities	6232	--	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Community care facilities for the elderly	6233	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Social assistance	624	--	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0
Leisure and hospitality		--	6.6	2.9	1.4	1.5	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services	72	--	5.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	3.2
Accommodation	721	--	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Food services and drinking places	722	--	4.8	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.9
Full-service restaurants	7221	--	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.9
Limited-service eating places	7222	--	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
Other services		--	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other services, except public administration	81	--	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Personal and laundry services	812	--	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)

Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	0.4	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.3
State and local government		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing ⁵		--	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Construction		--	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Construction	23	--	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	--	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Local government		--	9.8	2.9	1.6	1.2	6.9
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		--	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Utilities	22	--	0.4	0.1	--	0.1	0.2
Utilities	221	--	0.4	0.1	--	0.1	0.2
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	--	0.4	0.1	--	0.1	0.2
Education and health services		--	4.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.8
Educational services	61	--	2.1	0.6	--	0.5	1.6

Educational services	611	--	2.1	0.6	--	0.5	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	--	2.1	0.5	--	0.4	1.6
Junior colleges	6112	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Health care and social assistance	62	--	2.0	0.8	--	0.2	1.2
Hospitals	622	--	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1
Leisure and hospitality		--	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	0.7	0.3	(⁹)	0.2	0.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	0.6	0.3	(⁹)	0.2	0.4
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	--	--	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	--
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including State and local government⁴		19.8	3.3	1.4	(⁵)	1.9	13.1
Private industry⁴		18.0	3.6	1.1	(⁵)	2.1	11.2
Goods-producing⁴		41.4	3.4	0.5	(⁵)	9.9	27.4
Natural resources and mining^{4,6}		67.3	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	63.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴	11	99.8	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	94.2
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	111	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining⁶	21	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		6.5	1.8	--	--	--	3.9
Construction	23	6.5	1.8	--	--	--	3.9
Construction of buildings	236	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Specialty trade contractors	238	7.3	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	4.7
Manufacturing		53.3	4.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	14.1	34.5
Manufacturing	31-33	53.3	4.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	14.1	34.5
Food manufacturing	311	81.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	23.5	54.0
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)	314	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	235.7	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Paper manufacturing	322	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Printing and related support activities	323	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Chemical manufacturing	325	17.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	32.0	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	16.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	64.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	49.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	16.0	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	8.4	6.2
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	35.8	5.9	--	(⁵)	16.8	12.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	44.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	35.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	17.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	161.7	5.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	31.4	124.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Service-providing		12.4	3.6	1.2	(⁵)	0.2	7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		11.6	1.8	0.9	(⁵)	0.6	8.2
Wholesale trade	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Retail trade	44-45	11.8	1.5	1.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	24.0	5.2	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Food and beverage stores	445	9.5	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.2
Health and personal care stores	446	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
General merchandise stores	452	22.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	18.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	17.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.0	13.0
Rail transportation ⁸	482	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

Truck transportation	484	9.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Support activities for transportation	488	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Couriers and messengers	492	73.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	73.5
Warehousing and storage	493	14.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Utilities	22	23.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Utilities	221	23.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Information		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Information	51	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Financial activities		--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Professional and business services		6.4	2.3	1.7	(⁵)	--	2.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Management of companies and enterprises	55	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	14.2	5.6	4.1	(⁵)	--	4.1
Education and health services		27.7	9.3	2.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	16.1

Educational services	61	24.5	14.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.3
Health care and social assistance	62	28.1	8.8	2.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	12.3	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.0
Hospitals	622	43.7	8.2	4.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	31.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	31.9	7.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	22.4
Social assistance	624	19.3	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Leisure and hospitality		7.9	4.2	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	16.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	8.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	14.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)
Accommodation and food services	72	6.5	4.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Accommodation	721	23.4	9.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Food services and drinking places	722	3.7	3.2	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Other services		(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Other services, except public administration	81	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Personal and laundry services	812	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
State and local government		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Goods-producing⁴		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction	23	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government		26.5	3.5	5.8	(⁵)	--	15.4
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		35.2	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	25.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	49.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	49.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Utilities	22	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Utilities	221	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Education and health services		24.1	1.9	6.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.5
Educational services	61	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Educational services	611	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Health care and social assistance	62	114.3	9.3	32.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	72.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Hospitals	622	187.3	15.3	52.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	119.5
Leisure and hospitality		171.3	57.8	56.8	(⁵)	56.8	(⁵)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	173.5	58.5	57.5	(⁵)	57.5	(⁵)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	223.8	74.6	74.6	(⁵)	74.6	(⁵)
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--

Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
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¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the

coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including State and local government³		4.4	0.7	0.3	(⁴)	0.4	2.9
Private industry³		3.3	0.7	0.2	(⁴)	0.4	2.0
Goods-producing³		1.4	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	1.0
Natural resources and mining^{3,5}		0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	11	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ³	111	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mining⁵	21	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		0.1	(⁴)	--	--	--	(⁴)
Construction	23	0.1	(⁴)	--	--	--	(⁴)
Construction of buildings	236	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Specialty trade contractors	238	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Manufacturing		1.3	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	0.8
Manufacturing	31-33	1.3	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	0.8
Food manufacturing	311	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.2
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)	314	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

	NAICS	Numbers of illnesses by category					

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Paper manufacturing	322	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Printing and related support activities	323	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Chemical manufacturing	325	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	0.6	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Service-providing		1.8	0.5	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		0.5	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4
Wholesale trade	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Retail trade	44-45	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Food and beverage stores	445	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health and personal care stores	446	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
General merchandise stores	452	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation and warehousing⁷	48-49	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Rail transportation ⁷	482	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

Truck transportation	484	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Support activities for transportation	488	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Couriers and messengers	492	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Utilities	22	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Utilities	221	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Information		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Information	51	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Financial activities		--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Professional and business services		0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Management of companies and enterprises	55	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Education and health services		0.9	0.3	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.5

Educational services	61	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance	62	0.8	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	0.1	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Hospitals	622	0.4	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Social assistance	624	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Leisure and hospitality		0.1	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation and food services	72	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Accommodation	721	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Food services and drinking places	722	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Other services		(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Other services, except public administration	81	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Personal and laundry services	812	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
State and local government		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Goods-producing ³		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction	23	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government		0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.3
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁷		(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation and warehousing ⁷	48-49	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Utilities	22	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Utilities	221	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Education and health services		0.3	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Educational services	61	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Educational services	611	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance	62	0.3	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Hospitals	622	0.3	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Leisure and hospitality		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--

Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
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¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data too small to be displayed.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
All industries including State and local government ⁵		--	3.4	74.5	4	3
Private industry ⁵		--	3.1	57.0	4	3
Goods-producing ⁵		--	4.0	14.1	5	5
Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}		--	3.8	0.5	33	25
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	--	4.9	0.4	40	31
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	111	--	2.3	(⁹)	18	10
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production ⁵	1114	--	4.2	(⁹)	20	10
Mining ⁶	21	--	2.0	0.1	1	0
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	--	2.2	0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction		--	4.1	3.8	16	15
Construction	23	--	4.1	3.8	16	15
Construction of buildings	236	--	2.5	0.5	22	22
Nonresidential building construction	2362	--	2.5	0.3	25	26
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	4.5	0.6	17	19
Utility system construction	2371	--	4.4	0.3	35	37
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	--	4.5	0.2	12	12
Specialty trade contractors	238	--	4.6	2.8	21	20
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	--	6.2	0.8	34	29
Roofing contractors	23816	--	4.1	0.1	41	46
Building equipment contractors	2382	--	2.9	0.8	19	18
Electrical contractors	23821	--	2.0	0.2	20	19
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	--	3.9	0.6	24	24
Building finishing contractors	2383	--	4.4	0.5	21	18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers

		(000's)				
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	--	5.3	0.2	46	41
Painting and wall covering contractors	23832	--	2.5	0.1	46	50
Finish carpentry contractors	23835	--	2.5	0.1	43	42
Other building finishing contractors	23839	--	5.1	0.1	27	27
Site preparation contractors	23891	--	3.1	0.1	36	38
Manufacturing		--	4.0	9.8	3	3
Manufacturing	31-33	--	4.0	9.8	3	3
Food manufacturing	311	--	3.9	1.5	4	4
Animal food manufacturing	3111	--	1.8	0.1	15	13
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	--	4.0	0.1	9	8
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	--	2.3	(⁹)	24	26
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	--	3.6	0.2	10	9
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	--	4.6	0.8	4	3
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	--	3.6	0.2	17	21
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	31182	--	4.9	0.1	27	27
Other food manufacturing	3119	--	4.1	0.1	21	21
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)	314	--	1.0	(⁹)	32	29
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	--	4.8	0.1	17	15
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	--	5.7	0.1	14	16
Wood product manufacturing	321	--	5.4	0.4	17	17
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	--	5.6	0.1	28	30
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	--	5.5	0.2	22	21
Paper manufacturing	322	--	3.0	0.2	17	17
Printing and related support activities	323	--	1.6	0.2	15	15
Chemical manufacturing	325	--	2.1	0.4	17	15
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	--	3.1	0.1	41	39
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	--	3.6	0.1	47	48
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	--	2.0	0.1	21	23
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	--	4.6	0.7	12	13
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261	--	4.2	0.5	16	16
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262	--	6.2	0.2	22	22
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	--	4.1	0.3	18	16
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	--	3.9	(⁹)	17	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	--	7.4	0.1	36	37
Primary metal manufacturing	331	--	4.0	0.3	8	6
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	--	2.6	(⁹)	18	16
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	--	3.9	0.1	11	9
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	--	3.9	0.1	14	12

Foundries	3315	--	4.6	0.1	14	12
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	--	4.9	1.4	8	8
Forging and stamping	3321	--	7.6	0.1	19	13
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	--	6.7	0.4	15	15
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	--	6.3	0.2	22	21
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	--	5.5	0.1	7	8
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	--	6.8	0.3	21	23
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	--	3.5	0.1	13	13
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	--	2.7	0.3	13	12
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	--	4.7	1.2	7	7
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	--	10.5	0.1	21	23
Industrial machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3332	--	11.2	0.2	35	34
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3334	--	4.3	0.4	5	5
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	--	3.5	0.2	14	13
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	--	5.4	0.2	4	3
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	--	3.6	0.2	23	23
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	--	1.3	0.1	24	24
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	3.4	0.4	10	10
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	--	4.7	1.6	7	7
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	--	8.3	0.3	22	24
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	--	5.2	0.4	17	17
Ship and boat building (scope changed in 2009)	3366	--	3.6	0.1	10	10
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	--	5.0	0.3	32	33
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3371	--	--	--	--	--
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	--	2.4	(⁹)	28	28
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	--	6.1	0.2	49	47
Service-providing		--	2.9	43.0	5	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		--	3.5	15.6	6	5
Wholesale trade	42	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	--	4.1	0.4	21	20
Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4232	--	1.6	(⁹)	62	61
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	--	2.0	0.1	18	19
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	--	3.5	0.5	42	43
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	--	7.0	0.4	19	19
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	--	2.7	0.9	12	11
Paper and paper product merchant wholesalers	4241	--	1.9	0.1	41	43

Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	--	4.0	0.1	41	42
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	--	2.6	0.3	11	11
Farm product raw material merchant wholesalers	4245	--	6.0	0.1	33	39
Chemical and allied products merchant wholesalers	4246	--	4.1	0.1	44	42
Petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers	4247	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	--	3.0	0.1	15	14
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	--	2.2	0.1	28	29
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	1.0	0.3	43	41
Retail trade	44-45	--	3.6	8.4	8	8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	2.5	0.9	16	16
Automobile dealers	4411	--	2.3	0.5	12	11
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	--	3.0	0.3	40	38
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	5.2	1.2	12	12
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	--	5.4	1.0	12	13
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	--	3.8	0.1	32	31
Food and beverage stores	445	--	5.3	1.9	27	28
Grocery stores	4451	--	5.5	1.8	28	30
Health and personal care stores	446	--	0.6	0.1	46	47
Gasoline stations	447	--	4.3	0.8	21	21
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	2.0	0.2	24	24
General merchandise stores	452	--	4.9	2.5	6	6
Department stores	4521	--	4.5	1.3	3	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Other general merchandise stores	4529	--	5.3	1.2	13	13
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	--	4.3	3.6	7	6
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	1.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Truck transportation	484	--	4.0	1.6	9	8
General freight trucking	4841	--	4.3	1.2	8	8
Specialized freight trucking	4842	--	3.3	0.5	21	21
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	4.5	0.2	16	16
Support activities for transportation	488	--	2.2	0.2	24	27
Couriers and messengers	492	--	5.0	0.3	18	15
Warehousing and storage	493	--	6.0	0.7	17	16
Utilities	22	--	2.9	0.3	18	19
Utilities	221	--	2.9	0.3	18	19
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	--	2.4	0.2	28	29

Information		--	0.8	0.4	18	18
Information	51	--	0.8	0.4	18	18
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	--	1.3	0.1	33	32
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	--	1.6	0.1	33	32
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	--	0.4	0.1	37	37
Data processing, hosting, and related services (scope changed in 2009)	518	--	0.6	0.1	13	13
Financial activities		--	1.2	1.8	20	20
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	--	0.1	(⁹)	28	28
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	0.6	0.2	23	23
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	2.8	0.9	25	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	2.1	0.4	24	25
Professional and business services		--	1.2	3.5	12	11
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	--	0.8	0.9	28	23
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	--	0.8	0.9	28	23
Legal services	5411	--	0.1	(⁹)	43	42
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	--	0.6	0.1	34	34
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services (scope changed in 2009)	5416	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	46	49
Scientific research and development services	5417	--	0.6	0.1	57	57
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	5419	--	3.6	0.3	43	40
Management of companies and enterprises	55	--	0.8	0.5	24	25
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	--	1.9	2.2	14	14
Education and health services		--	4.6	14.3	6	6
Educational services	61	--	3.5	1.0	36	38
Health care and social assistance	62	--	4.7	13.3	6	6
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	2.1	1.9	24	24
Offices of physicians	6211	--	--	--	--	--

Offices of other health practitioners	6213	--	0.6	0.1	39	37
Outpatient care centers	6214	--	2.1	0.2	33	34
Home health care services	6216	--	3.2	0.5	13	15
Hospitals	622	--	6.0	5.8	0	0
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	--	5.9	5.5	0	0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	6.4	3.7	6	6
Nursing care facilities	6231	--	7.0	2.5	4	4
Residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities	6232	--	6.1	0.7	26	26
Community care facilities for the elderly	6233	--	5.0	0.4	12	11
Social assistance	624	--	4.5	1.9	33	35
Leisure and hospitality		--	3.7	6.5	24	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	4.4	1.1	11	11
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	--	7.5	0.4	17	19
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	2.8	(⁹)	31	38
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	3.7	0.7	14	15
Accommodation and food services	72	--	3.6	5.4	29	19
Accommodation	721	--	3.0	0.6	13	13
Food services and drinking places	722	--	3.7	4.7	33	22
Full-service restaurants	7221	--	2.4	1.5	12	12
Limited-service eating places	7222	--	2.3	1.2	15	15
Other services		--	1.7	0.9	19	19
Other services, except public administration	81	--	1.7	0.9	19	19
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	64	63
Personal and laundry services	812	--	1.4	0.2	24	24
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	--	2.6	0.4	23	23
State and local government		--	--	--	--	--
State government		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		--	4.6	0.3	4	4
Construction		--	4.6	0.3	4	4

Construction	23	--	4.6	0.3	4	4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	4.6	0.3	4	4
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	--	4.6	0.3	4	4
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	--	5.8	0.1	3	4
Local government		--	4.4	9.2	20	13
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		--	3.8	0.5	47	31
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	--	1.7	0.1	41	37
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	1.7	0.1	58	54
Utilities	22	--	5.8	0.4	51	40
Utilities	221	--	5.8	0.4	51	40
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	--	8.1	0.4	36	40
Education and health services		--	3.0	3.8	23	21
Educational services	61	--	2.1	2.1	34	35
Educational services	611	--	2.1	2.1	34	35
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	--	2.2	2.1	35	36
Junior colleges	6112	--	0.9	0.1	31	21
Health care and social assistance	62	--	6.4	1.7	26	17
Hospitals	622	--	6.6	1.1	25	18
Leisure and hospitality		--	9.5	0.6	16	24

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	--	9.0	0.6	19	25
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	10.5	0.5	12	28
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	--	--	--	--	--
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	--	1.2	(⁹)	32	32

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal

mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

¹⁰ Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).

¹¹ Relative standard error less than 0.5.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case types, 2010-2012

Missouri															
Industry Sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ⁶			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
All industries including State and local government	3.7	3.5	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.9	2.0
Private industry ³	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Goods-producing ³	4.6	4.3	4.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	4.8	3.2	4.4	3.0	1.9	3.3	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	6.2	3.9	5.9	4.0	2.3	4.5	2.9	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.3
Mining ⁴	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9
Construction	4.3	3.0	4.2	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.2	1.2	1.7
Manufacturing	4.7	4.9	4.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.1
Service-providing	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	3.9	4.1	3.6	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wholesale trade	2.7	3.7	--	1.6	2.2	--	0.9	1.2	--	0.7	1.0	--	1.1	1.5	--
Retail trade	4.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.9
Transportation and Warehousing	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.2	3.3	3.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.4
Utilities	4.8	4.6	3.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.7	2.2	1.5
Information	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Financial activities	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.7
Professional and business services	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6
Education and health services	4.9	4.9	4.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	3.1	2.9	2.9
Educational services	2.2	2.1	3.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.5	3.0
Health care and social assistance	5.2	5.2	4.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	3.1	3.4	3.8	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.0	2.3	2.1
Other services, except public administration	1.9	2.9	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.7
State and local government	5.1	4.1	--	1.5	1.4	--	0.8	1.0	--	0.7	0.5	--	3.6	2.7	--
State government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	4.4	4.7	4.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	3.1	3.1	3.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where
 N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² *North American Industry Classification System*, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded

from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Introduction

Background

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer report forms are collected from private and public industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and Federal government agencies. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,500 private industry establishments annually.

National public sector estimates covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers were available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the reference year 2008. Data were collected from State and local government establishments in all States in order to produce national public sector estimates.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow for comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

Industry Classification

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by industry type. The NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, especially in the service-providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services.

The goods-producing sectors consist of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11); mining (NAICS sector 21); construction (NAICS sector 23); and manufacturing (NAICS sector 31-33). The service-providing sectors include the following industry sectors: wholesale trade (NAICS sector 42); retail trade (NAICS sector 44-45); transportation and warehousing (NAICS sector 48-49); utilities (NAICS sector 22); information (NAICS sector 51); finance and insurance (NAICS sector 52); real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS sector 53); professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS sector 54); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS sector 55); administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS sector 56); educational services (NAICS sector 61); health care and social assistance (NAICS sector 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS sector 71); accommodation and food services (NAICS sector 72); other services (except public administration) (NAICS sector 81); and public administration (NAICS sector 92).

The BLS grouped related sectors into major industry sectors to help standardize the industry aggregations above the NAICS level. There are three goods-producing major industry sectors. Natural resources and mining is the aggregate of sector 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting) and sector 21 (mining). Construction is the aggregate of sector 23 (construction). Manufacturing is the aggregate for sector 31-33 (manufacturing). There are eight service-providing major industry sectors. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities). Information is the aggregate for sector 51 (information). Financial activities is the aggregate for sector 52 (finance and insurance) and sector 53 (real estate and rental and leasing). Professional and business services is the aggregate of sector 54 (professional, scientific, and technical

services), sector 55 (management of companies and enterprises), and sector 56 (administrative and support and waste management and remediation services). Education and health services is the aggregate of sector 61 (educational services) and sector 62 (health care and social assistance). Leisure and hospitality is the aggregate for sector 71 (arts, entertainment, and recreation) and sector 72 (accommodation and food services). Other services is the aggregate for sector 81 (other services, except public administration). Public administration is the aggregate for sector 92 (public administration). The BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the North American Industry Classification Manual, as well as for major industry sectors, total of all goods-producing sectors, and total of all service-providing sectors.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. This agency did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002, so estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provides data for rail transportation.

Survey records

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupation, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires only job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

Survey estimates

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire industry population. Industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

Survey users

The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

Summary data

Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri industry. Data are presented for industries and industry sectors classified by NAICS codes. Numbers and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases.

Incidence rates and numbers of occupational illnesses are presented by category of illness. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; hearing loss; and all other illnesses.

Incidence rate calculations

The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

- N = number of illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Case and Demographic Data

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work-time. One measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

Incidence rate calculations

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH

20,000,000

= total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

= base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,160	4,010	190	1,600	2,220	10,150	3,900	90	730	1,190	2,610	1,400	220	--
Gender:														
Male	9,390	3,520	170	1,560	1,790	5,870	2,940	70	410	840	570	880	140	--
Female	4,730	490	20	40	430	4,240	920	20	320	350	2,040	510	80	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	330	40	--	--	40	280	120	--	--	--	40	120	--	--
20 to 24	1,510	300	30	90	180	1,210	420	--	190	110	180	250	50	--
25 to 34	3,020	850	60	360	430	2,170	660	--	260	370	600	210	50	--
35 to 44	2,850	1,000	20	530	450	1,850	730	20	160	180	480	270	--	--
45 to 54	4,130	1,350	60	570	710	2,780	1,170	30	--	380	760	370	50	--
55 to 64	1,860	420	--	50	370	1,440	630	20	80	100	430	120	60	--
65 and over	460	50	20	--	30	410	170	--	--	50	120	50	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	1,480	540	40	240	260	940	270	--	--	120	310	180	40	--
3 to 11 months	2,880	780	--	350	430	2,100	640	--	330	210	460	400	50	--
1 to 5 years	4,740	1,180	110	530	540	3,560	1,390	--	270	320	1,010	530	30	--
More than 5 years	5,020	1,500	30	490	980	3,520	1,570	60	120	540	840	290	100	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	7,470	2,680	60	1,320	1,300	4,790	1,720	40	120	620	1,500	710	80	--
Black only	1,270	140	--	--	120	1,130	160	--	400	70	260	220	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	640	110	--	40	50	530	100	--	--	280	20	90	20	--
Asian only	80	30	--	--	30	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	50	40	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	4,610	1,020	120	200	690	3,590	1,910	40	180	220	800	340	110	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Gender:														
Male	66.3	87.8	89.5	97.5	80.6	57.8	75.4	77.8	56.2	70.6	21.8	62.9	63.6	--
Female	33.4	12.2	10.5	2.5	19.4	41.8	23.6	22.2	43.8	29.4	78.2	36.4	36.4	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	2.3	1.0	--	--	1.8	2.8	3.1	--	--	--	1.5	8.6	--	--
20 to 24	10.7	7.5	15.8	5.6	8.1	11.9	10.8	--	26.0	9.2	6.9	17.9	22.7	--
25 to 34	21.3	21.2	31.6	22.5	19.4	21.4	16.9	--	35.6	31.1	23.0	15.0	22.7	--
35 to 44	20.1	24.9	10.5	33.1	20.3	18.2	18.7	22.2	21.9	15.1	18.4	19.3	--	--
45 to 54	29.2	33.7	31.6	35.6	32.0	27.4	30.0	33.3	--	31.9	29.1	26.4	22.7	--
55 to 64	13.1	10.5	--	3.1	16.7	14.2	16.2	22.2	11.0	8.4	16.5	8.6	27.3	--
65 and over	3.2	1.2	10.5	--	1.4	4.0	4.4	--	--	4.2	4.6	3.6	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	10.5	13.5	21.1	15.0	11.7	9.3	6.9	--	--	10.1	11.9	12.9	18.2	--
3 to 11 months	20.3	19.5	--	21.9	19.4	20.7	16.4	--	45.2	17.6	17.6	28.6	22.7	--
1 to 5 years	33.5	29.4	57.9	33.1	24.3	35.1	35.6	--	37.0	26.9	38.7	37.9	13.6	--
More than 5 years	35.5	37.4	15.8	30.6	44.1	34.7	40.3	66.7	16.4	45.4	32.2	20.7	45.5	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	52.8	66.8	31.6	82.5	58.6	47.2	44.1	44.4	16.4	52.1	57.5	50.7	36.4	--
Black only	9.0	3.5	--	--	5.4	11.1	4.1	--	54.8	5.9	10.0	15.7	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	4.5	2.7	--	2.5	2.3	5.2	2.6	--	--	23.5	.8	6.4	9.1	--
Asian only	.6	.7	--	--	1.4	.5	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	.3	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	.4	1.0	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	32.6	25.4	63.2	12.5	31.1	35.4	49.0	44.4	24.7	18.5	30.7	24.3	50.0	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 16, 2013. December 16, 2013

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
All occupations	14,160	4,010	190	1,600	2,220	10,150	3,900	90	730	1,190	2,610	1,400	220	--
Management occupations	410	20	--	--	20	380	100	--	--	60	170	30	20	--
Business and financial operations occupations	100	--	--	--	--	100	30	--	--	20	20	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	50	20	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	60	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	590	--	--	--	--	590	--	--	--	--	570	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	860	--	--	--	--	860	--	--	--	90	760	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	120	--	--	--	--	110	20	--	--	70	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	970	--	--	--	--	970	130	--	--	--	90	740	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	990	70	30	--	40	920	40	--	--	500	210	140	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	20	190	20	40	--
Sales and related occupations	690	--	--	--	--	690	640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	1,140	60	--	--	40	1,080	620	--	280	90	70	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100	80	50	--	20	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,550	1,380	--	1,300	70	170	20	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,110	420	20	210	180	690	370	20	100	70	50	40	40	--
Production occupations	1,720	1,480	--	40	1,440	240	160	20	--	--	30	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,030	420	--	40	380	2,610	1,740	--	290	180	30	300	70	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,160	4,010	190	1,600	2,220	10,150	3,900	90	730	1,190	2,610	1,400	220	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	980	210	--	--	210	770	650	--	--	80	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	920	80	--	30	50	850	670	--	--	90	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	770	680	--	680	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	600	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	530	210	--	60	130	320	90	--	100	40	40	30	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	500	30	30	--	--	470	--	--	--	350	60	50	--	--
Driver/sales workers	360	--	--	--	--	360	40	--	--	--	--	290	--	--
Carpenters	310	310	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	280	--	--	--	--	280	280	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tellers	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	240	--	--	--	--	240	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	200	--	--	--	--	190	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	200	40	--	--	40	160	30	--	--	40	70	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	190	--	--
Cargo and freight agents	190	--	--	--	--	190	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	20	80	80	--	--
Food preparation workers	180	--	--	--	--	180	60	--	--	--	--	120	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	180	--	--	--	--	170	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Preschool teachers, except special education	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor operators	130	90	--	--	70	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home health aides	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	120	120	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	120	--	--	--	--	120	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care aides	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007

include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,160	4,010	190	1,600	2,220	10,150	3,900	90	730	1,190	2,610	1,400	220	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	1,410	470	--	100	370	940	420	--	--	90	290	90	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	4,920	1,120	70	500	550	3,800	1,640	30	250	300	1,080	470	30	--
Amputations	40	20	--	--	20	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	1,120	260	50	70	140	870	340	--	--	100	250	120	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	70	20	--	--	20	50	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	250	70	--	--	50	180	40	--	--	--	20	120	--	--
Soreness, pain	2,090	510	--	350	160	1,590	530	--	240	130	540	90	60	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,670	540	--	250	280	1,130	290	--	100	390	70	200	70	--
Cuts, lacerations	1,400	420	--	200	220	980	230	--	100	300	70	200	70	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	270	120	--	60	60	150	60	--	--	90	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	320	140	--	--	130	180	50	--	60	--	20	30	--	--
Tendonitis	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	70	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	1,000	330	--	190	130	670	290	--	--	180	150	40	--	--
Eye	270	170	--	110	60	100	50	--	--	20	20	--	--	--
Neck	190	20	--	--	--	170	30	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Trunk	3,180	630	--	230	390	2,550	940	--	210	500	680	190	--	--
Back	2,190	400	--	170	220	1,790	690	--	200	220	540	120	--	--
Upper extremities	4,680	1,510	30	270	1,220	3,170	1,310	40	190	250	630	640	120	--
Shoulder	1,270	310	--	80	230	950	460	--	--	60	250	150	20	--
Arm	520	130	--	--	120	390	190	--	--	40	90	60	--	--
Wrist	630	230	--	--	210	400	140	--	60	50	70	50	30	--
Hand	2,040	780	--	160	600	1,260	470	20	120	90	150	350	70	--
Lower extremities	3,890	1,030	90	550	390	2,860	1,140	20	290	170	730	440	80	--
Knee	1,350	320	40	150	120	1,040	330	--	--	60	300	250	50	--
Ankle	960	320	--	250	70	640	240	--	--	40	250	70	--	--
Foot	720	210	--	70	130	510	330	--	--	--	70	80	--	--
Toe, toenail	200	70	--	--	50	130	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	230	100	40	30	30	130	50	--	--	40	20	--	--	--
Multiple	990	400	20	330	50	590	150	--	--	50	300	80	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	160	70	--	--	60	90	20	--	--	--	30	30	--	--
Containers	1,420	280	--	30	240	1,140	740	--	100	30	70	190	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	500	100	--	--	80	390	110	--	--	30	140	70	--	--
Machinery	960	440	--	60	370	520	160	--	100	20	100	100	20	--
Parts and materials	1,650	850	--	520	320	800	460	--	--	300	20	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	2,560	660	--	160	500	1,900	640	20	280	160	440	290	60	--
Worker motion or position	2,530	660	--	160	500	1,860	630	--	270	160	440	280	60	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	820	--	--	--	--	820	--	--	--	--	780	--	--	--
Health care patient	740	--	--	--	--	740	--	--	--	--	730	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,860	230	--	50	180	1,630	490	30	--	170	530	310	60	--
Ladder	460	150	--	140	--	300	160	--	--	40	70	20	--	--
Handtools	540	210	--	90	120	330	110	--	--	70	20	80	50	--
Vehicles	1,560	210	--	80	120	1,360	790	--	130	110	180	140	--	--
Trucks	610	50	--	--	30	560	350	--	--	50	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	150	30	--	--	20	120	90	--	--	--	20	--	--	--

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	500	90	90	--	--	410	50	--	--	90	250	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	260	90	80	--	--	170	40	--	--	90	30	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	600	90	--	50	40	510	180	--	110	50	160	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	450	60	--	50	--	390	100	--	100	30	150	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	3,540	740	--	430	300	2,800	1,000	40	70	270	730	640	70	--
Slips, trips without fall	450	70	--	--	50	380	130	--	--	30	60	160	--	--
Fall on same level	1,980	380	--	190	190	1,600	500	30	--	160	530	270	60	--
Fall to lower level	1,050	280	--	220	60	760	320	--	--	70	130	210	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	620	200	60	30	120	420	120	--	--	60	70	150	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	3,810	1,550	20	660	870	2,270	980	20	160	360	340	330	80	--
Struck by object or equipment	2,070	750	--	350	400	1,310	550	--	--	280	200	180	50	--
Struck against object or equipment	890	360	--	170	190	530	280	--	--	20	110	90	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	730	320	--	40	280	410	140	--	120	60	30	60	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	5,080	1,340	20	440	880	3,740	1,580	20	380	360	1,070	250	70	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	780	360	--	40	320	420	120	--	60	60	100	40	20	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	1,450	460	--	220	230	990	600	--	--	120	200	50	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	10.0	11.7	--	6.3	16.7	9.3	10.8	--	--	7.6	11.1	6.4	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	34.7	27.9	36.8	31.3	24.8	37.4	42.1	33.3	34.2	25.2	41.4	33.6	13.6	--
Amputations	.3	.5	--	--	.9	.2	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	7.9	6.5	26.3	4.4	6.3	8.6	8.7	--	--	8.4	9.6	8.6	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.5	.5	--	--	.9	.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.8	1.7	--	--	2.3	1.8	1.0	--	--	--	.8	8.6	--	--
Soreness, pain	14.8	12.7	--	21.9	7.2	15.7	13.6	--	32.9	10.9	20.7	6.4	27.3	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	11.8	13.5	--	15.6	12.6	11.1	7.4	--	13.7	32.8	2.7	14.3	31.8	--
Cuts, lacerations	9.9	10.5	--	12.5	9.9	9.7	5.9	--	13.7	25.2	2.7	14.3	31.8	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.9	3.0	--	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.5	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.3	3.5	--	--	5.9	1.8	1.3	--	8.2	--	.8	2.1	--	--
Tendonitis	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	.5	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	.1	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	7.1	8.2	--	11.9	5.9	6.6	7.4	--	--	15.1	5.7	2.9	--	--
Eye	1.9	4.2	--	6.9	2.7	1.0	1.3	--	--	1.7	.8	--	--	--
Neck	1.3	.5	--	--	--	1.7	.8	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--
Trunk	22.5	15.7	--	14.4	17.6	25.1	24.1	--	28.8	42.0	26.1	13.6	--	--
Back	15.5	10.0	--	10.6	9.9	17.6	17.7	--	27.4	18.5	20.7	8.6	--	--
Upper extremities	33.1	37.7	15.8	16.9	55.0	31.2	33.6	44.4	26.0	21.0	24.1	45.7	54.5	--
Shoulder	9.0	7.7	--	5.0	10.4	9.4	11.8	--	--	5.0	9.6	10.7	9.1	--
Arm	3.7	3.2	--	--	5.4	3.8	4.9	--	--	3.4	3.4	4.3	--	--
Wrist	4.4	5.7	--	--	9.5	3.9	3.6	--	8.2	4.2	2.7	3.6	13.6	--
Hand	14.4	19.5	--	10.0	27.0	12.4	12.1	22.2	16.4	7.6	5.7	25.0	31.8	--
Lower extremities	27.5	25.7	47.4	34.4	17.6	28.2	29.2	22.2	39.7	14.3	28.0	31.4	36.4	--
Knee	9.5	8.0	21.1	9.4	5.4	10.2	8.5	--	--	5.0	11.5	17.9	22.7	--
Ankle	6.8	8.0	--	15.6	3.2	6.3	6.2	--	--	3.4	9.6	5.0	--	--
Foot	5.1	5.2	--	4.4	5.9	5.0	8.5	--	--	--	2.7	5.7	--	--
Toe, toenail	1.4	1.7	--	--	2.3	1.3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	1.6	2.5	21.1	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	--	--	3.4	.8	--	--	--
Multiple	7.0	10.0	10.5	20.6	2.3	5.8	3.8	--	--	4.2	11.5	5.7	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	1.1	1.7	--	--	2.7	.9	.5	--	--	--	1.1	2.1	--	--
Containers	10.0	7.0	--	1.9	10.8	11.2	19.0	--	13.7	2.5	2.7	13.6	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	3.5	2.5	--	--	3.6	3.8	2.8	--	--	2.5	5.4	5.0	--	--
Machinery	6.8	11.0	--	3.8	16.7	5.1	4.1	--	13.7	1.7	3.8	7.1	9.1	--
Parts and materials	11.7	21.2	--	32.5	14.4	7.9	11.8	--	--	25.2	.8	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	18.1	16.5	--	10.0	22.5	18.7	16.4	22.2	38.4	13.4	16.9	20.7	27.3	--
Worker motion or position	17.9	16.5	--	10.0	22.5	18.3	16.2	--	37.0	13.4	16.9	20.0	27.3	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	5.8	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--	--	29.9	--	--	--
Health care patient	5.2	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	28.0	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	13.1	5.7	--	3.1	8.1	16.1	12.6	33.3	--	14.3	20.3	22.1	27.3	--
Ladder	3.2	3.7	--	8.8	--	3.0	4.1	--	--	3.4	2.7	1.4	--	--
Handtools	3.8	5.2	--	5.6	5.4	3.3	2.8	--	--	5.9	.8	5.7	22.7	--
Vehicles	11.0	5.2	--	5.0	5.4	13.4	20.3	--	17.8	9.2	6.9	10.0	--	--
Trucks	4.3	1.2	--	--	1.4	5.5	9.0	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.1	.7	--	--	.9	1.2	2.3	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.5	2.2	47.4	--	--	4.0	1.3	--	--	7.6	9.6	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	.8	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.8	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	1.8	2.2	42.1	--	--	1.7	1.0	--	--	7.6	1.1	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	4.2	2.2	--	3.1	1.8	5.0	4.6	--	15.1	4.2	6.1	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.2	1.5	--	3.1	--	3.8	2.6	--	13.7	2.5	5.7	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	25.0	18.5	--	26.9	13.5	27.6	25.6	44.4	9.6	22.7	28.0	45.7	31.8	--
Slips, trips without fall	3.2	1.7	--	--	2.3	3.7	3.3	--	--	2.5	2.3	11.4	--	--
Fall on same level	14.0	9.5	--	11.9	8.6	15.8	12.8	33.3	--	13.4	20.3	19.3	27.3	--
Fall to lower level	7.4	7.0	--	13.8	2.7	7.5	8.2	--	--	5.9	5.0	15.0	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.4	5.0	31.6	1.9	5.4	4.1	3.1	--	--	5.0	2.7	10.7	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	26.9	38.7	10.5	41.3	39.2	22.4	25.1	22.2	21.9	30.3	13.0	23.6	36.4	--
Struck by object or equipment	14.6	18.7	--	21.9	18.0	12.9	14.1	--	--	23.5	7.7	12.9	22.7	--
Struck against object or equipment	6.3	9.0	--	10.6	8.6	5.2	7.2	--	--	1.7	4.2	6.4	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	5.2	8.0	--	2.5	12.6	4.0	3.6	--	16.4	5.0	1.1	4.3	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	35.9	33.4	10.5	27.5	39.6	36.8	40.5	22.2	52.1	30.3	41.0	17.9	31.8	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	5.5	9.0	--	2.5	14.4	4.1	3.1	--	8.2	5.0	3.8	2.9	9.1	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	10.2	11.5	--	13.8	10.4	9.8	15.4	--	--	10.1	7.7	3.6	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	2.8	2.6	70.1	--	--	2.8	1.1	--	--	3.3	7.9	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	.6	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.7	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	1.4	2.6	69.2	--	--	1.2	.9	--	--	3.2	1.0	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	3.3	2.7	--	5.7	1.6	3.5	4.0	--	7.7	1.8	5.0	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.5	1.6	--	5.7	--	2.7	2.2	--	7.0	1.1	4.8	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	19.5	21.1	--	46.3	12.3	19.1	22.3	8.4	4.6	9.3	23.1	36.7	12.5	--
Slips, trips without fall	2.5	1.9	--	--	1.9	2.6	2.9	--	--	.9	2.1	9.1	--	--
Fall on same level	10.9	11.0	--	20.4	7.8	10.9	11.3	6.6	--	5.6	16.9	15.4	11.8	--
Fall to lower level	5.8	8.1	--	23.6	2.4	5.2	7.1	--	--	2.5	4.2	11.9	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3.4	5.8	45.4	3.0	4.9	2.8	2.8	--	--	2.0	2.2	8.9	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	21.0	44.2	17.1	70.9	35.5	15.4	22.0	3.1	11.3	12.5	11.0	19.0	14.1	--
Struck by object or equipment	11.4	21.5	--	37.3	16.1	9.0	12.4	--	--	9.9	6.4	10.3	9.7	--
Struck against object or equipment	4.9	10.4	--	18.7	7.7	3.6	6.3	--	--	.6	3.7	5.2	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	4.0	9.2	--	4.2	11.2	2.8	3.1	--	8.1	2.0	.8	3.4	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	27.9	38.3	15.9	47.0	36.1	25.5	35.6	4.4	26.7	12.4	34.3	14.5	12.5	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	4.3	10.3	--	4.1	13.2	2.9	2.8	--	4.3	2.1	3.3	2.6	4.3	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	8.0	13.1	--	23.7	9.2	6.7	13.4	--	--	4.1	6.5	2.9	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.7	11.4	18.6	10.9	13.3	5.7	24.4	7
Gender:									
Male	100.0	13.3	9.8	19.7	11.4	13.1	6.6	26.1	10
Female	100.0	20.5	14.6	16.5	9.9	13.5	4.0	20.7	5
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	24.2	9.1	27.3	12.1	15.2	9.1	--	5
20 - 24	100.0	15.9	23.8	23.2	11.9	13.9	3.3	7.9	4
25 - 34	100.0	24.8	12.6	20.9	8.9	11.6	4.3	16.2	4
35 - 44	100.0	15.1	8.1	13.3	14.4	14.4	4.9	29.8	10
45 - 54	100.0	10.9	7.7	21.3	9.0	12.1	8.5	30.5	11
55 - 64	100.0	12.4	7.5	12.4	12.9	16.7	5.9	32.8	14
65 and over	100.0	8.7	28.3	17.4	6.5	8.7	4.3	23.9	4
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	15.5	14.9	19.6	10.1	9.5	4.7	25.7	5
3 - 11 months	100.0	23.3	11.5	20.1	10.1	18.1	3.8	13.2	5
1 - 5 years	100.0	18.4	13.5	16.7	12.7	9.3	7.4	21.7	6
5 years or more	100.0	9.0	8.2	19.5	9.8	15.5	5.6	32.7	13
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	17.5	10.0	15.5	12.2	12.4	5.9	26.4	9
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	4.7	9.4	50.0	3.1	15.6	3.1	12.5	5
Black or African American	100.0	28.3	17.3	18.9	6.3	14.2	2.4	11.8	3
Asian	100.0	--	37.5	--	--	--	--	37.5	5
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	--	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
All occupations	100.0	15.7	11.4	18.6	10.9	13.3	5.7	24.4	7
Management occupations	100.0	9.8	17.1	14.6	17.1	14.6	4.9	19.5	9
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	--	--	20.0	--	--	20.0	20.0	6
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	--	--	83.3	--	--	--	--	4
Community and social service occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	54.5	39
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	17.6	11.8	11.8	17.6	--	41.2	16
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	22.2	14
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	16.9	10.2	16.9	15.3	11.9	8.5	20.3	7
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	18.6	20.9	18.6	12.8	9.3	5.8	14.0	4
Protective service occupations	100.0	16.7	16.7	25.0	16.7	--	--	25.0	5
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	19.6	9.3	23.7	15.5	15.5	3.1	14.4	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	10.1	12.1	43.4	8.1	8.1	2.0	17.2	5
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	29.6	18.5	11.1	--	7.4	--	22.2	3
Sales and related occupations	100.0	21.7	20.3	13.0	10.1	15.9	4.3	15.9	4
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	28.1	7.9	14.9	11.4	13.2	6.1	17.5	5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	--	--	20.0	--	--	--	60.0	33
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	16.1	3.9	11.6	3.9	16.1	3.2	44.5	17
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	17.1	9.9	13.5	11.7	8.1	14.4	23.4	10
Production occupations	100.0	16.9	12.8	19.2	11.6	12.2	8.7	19.2	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	9.2	10.6	17.8	12.9	16.2	4.0	29.7	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.7	11.4	18.6	10.9	13.3	5.7	24.4	7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	15.3	15.3	14.3	9.2	18.4	2.0	25.5	8
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	9.8	3.3	17.4	9.8	13.0	4.3	43.5	20
Construction laborers	100.0	--	--	5.2	--	22.1	3.9	54.5	45
Nursing assistants	100.0	21.7	13.3	21.7	16.7	6.7	8.3	13.3	5
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	15.1	9.4	15.1	15.1	13.2	--	28.3	10
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	--	10.0	66.0	--	8.0	--	16.0	5
Driver/sales workers	100.0	--	--	38.9	44.4	--	--	8.3	10
Carpenters	100.0	35.5	--	25.8	--	6.5	--	25.8	4
Retail salespersons	100.0	17.9	14.3	21.4	7.1	17.9	--	21.4	4
Tellers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	29.2	37.5	--	8.3	12.5	--	--	2
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	100.0	--	50.0	--	--	40.9	--	--	2
Registered nurses	100.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	20.0	15.0	--	15.0	7
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	20.0	15.0	25.0	--	20.0	--	10.0	4
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	25.0	10.0	20.0	15.0	--	--	20.0	5
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	15.8	10.5	26.3	42.1	--	--	10.5	5
Cargo and freight agents	100.0	--	--	31.6	15.8	--	15.8	36.8	21
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	26.3	15.8	26.3	15.8	--	--	15.8	3
Food preparation workers	100.0	22.2	16.7	11.1	22.2	--	--	22.2	5
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	11.1	--	11.1	--	11.1	--	55.6	45
Preschool teachers, except special education	100.0	--	21.4	14.3	14.3	--	--	50.0	50
Industrial truck and tractor operators	100.0	--	--	46.2	--	--	15.4	15.4	5
Home health aides	100.0	16.7	--	16.7	--	33.3	--	16.7	9
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Cashiers	100.0	16.7	--	--	25.0	16.7	--	25.0	9
Personal care aides	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	44

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2012

Missouri -- Private industry

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	15.7	11.4	18.6	10.9	13.3	5.7	24.4	7
Goods-producing	100.0	14.5	8.7	17.7	8.2	12.7	9.7	28.7	11
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	15.8	21.1	26.3	--	--	--	26.3	4
Construction	100.0	15.6	3.1	11.9	5.0	15.0	11.9	37.5	18
Manufacturing	100.0	13.5	11.7	21.2	10.8	11.7	8.6	22.1	7
Service-providing	100.0	16.2	12.4	19.0	11.9	13.5	4.2	22.8	6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	100.0	15.9	11.3	15.9	11.5	14.1	4.6	26.9	8
Information	100.0	--	--	22.2	--	22.2	--	22.2	12
Financial activities	100.0	30.1	16.4	5.5	--	24.7	--	20.5	5
Professional and business services	100.0	10.9	17.6	32.8	8.4	13.4	2.5	14.3	5
Education and health services	100.0	18.8	12.3	16.1	11.5	9.6	5.0	26.8	7
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	11.4	7.1	30.7	22.9	10.7	3.6	13.6	6
Other services	100.0	9.1	31.8	--	9.1	27.3	9.1	9.1	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,160	4,010	190	1,600	2,220	10,150	3,900	90	730	1,190	2,610	1,400	220	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	470	130	--	--	130	340	180	--	--	30	90	30	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	1,500	450	20	130	300	1,050	470	--	--	90	310	170	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	4,580	1,610	70	920	620	2,970	1,060	30	450	330	720	370	20	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	3,230	790	90	300	400	2,440	720	20	160	490	730	270	50	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	1,870	250	--	30	210	1,620	840	--	--	170	380	150	50	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	790	160	--	30	120	630	190	--	--	40	200	190	--	--
Not reported	1,710	620	--	190	430	1,090	440	--	90	60	190	210	90	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	1,300	250	--	60	180	1,050	390	--	210	70	270	80	30	--
1 - 2 hours	1,560	440	20	220	200	1,120	510	--	110	170	250	60	--	--
2 - 4 hours	3,170	980	--	420	550	2,190	710	30	140	230	600	470	--	--
4 - 6 hours	2,890	760	40	410	310	2,130	660	--	110	370	540	350	80	--
6 - 8 hours	2,070	650	30	270	350	1,420	540	20	--	160	490	160	--	--
8 - 10 hours	810	200	50	20	120	610	270	--	--	90	200	30	--	--
10 - 12 hours	280	80	--	--	60	200	100	--	--	30	50	30	--	--
12 - 16 hours	250	--	--	--	--	250	230	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	1,800	650	30	190	430	1,150	500	--	90	60	190	210	90	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	720	70	--	--	70	650	250	--	--	40	240	100	--	--
Monday	2,780	910	50	460	400	1,880	680	20	150	180	520	290	40	--
Tuesday	2,280	830	--	310	500	1,450	700	20	70	140	410	90	--	--
Wednesday	2,700	660	20	220	410	2,040	600	20	310	430	460	210	30	--
Thursday	2,440	880	80	400	390	1,570	560	--	150	250	360	140	100	--
Friday	2,170	530	20	180	330	1,640	760	--	50	110	420	270	--	--
Saturday	1,070	140	--	30	110	930	350	--	--	60	200	300	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 13. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	3.3	3.2	--	--	5.9	3.3	4.6	--	--	2.5	3.4	2.1	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	10.6	11.2	10.5	8.1	13.5	10.3	12.1	--	--	7.6	11.9	12.1	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	32.3	40.1	36.8	57.5	27.9	29.3	27.2	33.3	61.6	27.7	27.6	26.4	9.1	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	22.8	19.7	47.4	18.8	18.0	24.0	18.5	22.2	21.9	41.2	28.0	19.3	22.7	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	13.2	6.2	--	1.9	9.5	16.0	21.5	--	--	14.3	14.6	10.7	22.7	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	5.6	4.0	--	1.9	5.4	6.2	4.9	--	--	3.4	7.7	13.6	--	--
Not reported	12.1	15.5	--	11.9	19.4	10.7	11.3	--	12.3	5.0	7.3	15.0	40.9	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	.2	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	9.2	6.2	--	3.8	8.1	10.3	10.0	--	28.8	5.9	10.3	5.7	13.6	--
1 - 2 hours	11.0	11.0	10.5	13.8	9.0	11.0	13.1	--	15.1	14.3	9.6	4.3	--	--
2 - 4 hours	22.4	24.4	--	26.3	24.8	21.6	18.2	33.3	19.2	19.3	23.0	33.6	--	--
4 - 6 hours	20.4	19.0	21.1	25.6	14.0	21.0	16.9	--	15.1	31.1	20.7	25.0	36.4	--
6 - 8 hours	14.6	16.2	15.8	16.9	15.8	14.0	13.8	22.2	--	13.4	18.8	11.4	--	--
8 - 10 hours	5.7	5.0	26.3	1.3	5.4	6.0	6.9	--	--	7.6	7.7	2.1	--	--
10 - 12 hours	2.0	2.0	--	--	2.7	2.0	2.6	--	--	2.5	1.9	2.1	--	--
12 - 16 hours	1.8	--	--	--	--	2.5	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	12.7	16.2	15.8	11.9	19.4	11.3	12.8	--	12.3	5.0	7.3	15.0	40.9	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	5.1	1.7	--	--	3.2	6.4	6.4	--	--	3.4	9.2	7.1	--	--
Monday	19.6	22.7	26.3	28.8	18.0	18.5	17.4	22.2	20.5	15.1	19.9	20.7	18.2	--
Tuesday	16.1	20.7	--	19.4	22.5	14.3	17.9	22.2	9.6	11.8	15.7	6.4	--	--
Wednesday	19.1	16.5	10.5	13.8	18.5	20.1	15.4	22.2	42.5	36.1	17.6	15.0	13.6	--
Thursday	17.2	21.9	42.1	25.0	17.6	15.5	14.4	--	20.5	21.0	13.8	10.0	45.5	--
Friday	15.3	13.2	10.5	11.3	14.9	16.2	19.5	--	6.8	9.2	16.1	19.3	--	--
Saturday	7.6	3.5	--	1.9	5.0	9.2	9.0	--	--	5.0	7.7	21.4	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.7	11.4	18.6	10.9	13.3	5.7	24.4	7
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	14.9	10.6	19.1	19.1	6.4	8.5	21.3	6
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	12.7	7.3	12.7	18.7	16.7	6.0	26.7	10
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	19.2	9.8	17.5	7.6	14.0	6.8	25.3	7
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	16.4	11.8	26.9	10.5	9.6	3.4	21.4	5
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	14.4	18.7	15.5	8.0	16.0	4.3	23.0	7
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	15.2	11.4	21.5	15.2	7.6	7.6	22.8	6
Time not reported	100.0	9.9	10.5	14.0	12.9	16.4	7.6	29.2	13
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Less than 1 hour	100.0	28.5	10.8	12.3	12.3	9.2	5.4	22.3	5
1 - 2 hours	100.0	17.9	18.6	13.5	8.3	16.0	2.6	23.1	6
2 - 4 hours	100.0	15.1	10.1	16.4	13.2	13.2	10.4	21.5	10
4 - 6 hours	100.0	11.8	8.0	26.0	8.7	13.1	3.1	29.1	8
6 - 8 hours	100.0	19.3	13.0	19.3	11.1	11.6	4.8	20.3	5
8 - 10 hours	100.0	9.9	6.2	33.3	6.2	8.6	3.7	32.1	6
10 - 12 hours	100.0	7.1	10.7	25.0	21.4	10.7	--	21.4	6
12 - 16 hours	100.0	28.0	32.0	--	--	28.0	--	--	2
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	9.4	11.7	13.9	12.8	15.6	7.2	29.4	13
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	15.3	5.6	20.8	11.1	13.9	2.8	30.6	9
Monday	100.0	9.4	18.3	14.0	11.9	10.4	5.0	31.3	10
Tuesday	100.0	21.5	10.5	22.4	9.6	10.5	5.3	20.2	5
Wednesday	100.0	23.7	6.7	23.3	8.1	18.1	2.6	17.4	5
Thursday	100.0	13.9	10.7	15.2	9.4	18.0	10.2	22.5	11
Friday	100.0	9.2	11.5	19.4	12.0	9.7	6.5	31.8	10
Saturday	100.0	16.8	12.1	15.9	18.7	10.3	7.5	18.7	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 15. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	77.9	5.5	1.5	1.1	17.5	12.0	25.8	7.0	2.9	11.2	3.5	21.4	7.5	5.3	4.0	1.3	5.5	--
Gender:																		
Male	90.7	6.0	2.2	.6	21.4	13.7	31.4	9.0	3.3	15.1	2.6	24.0	9.1	5.2	5.2	1.4	5.9	--
Female	60.9	4.8	.6	1.6	12.3	9.8	18.2	4.2	2.2	6.1	4.7	17.9	5.3	5.5	2.4	1.1	4.9	--
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	73.5	6.6	--	--	5.5	3.5	16.0	5.6	--	7.6	--	33.1	8.8	11.3	12.1	--	11.5	--
20 - 24	99.9	7.1	1.5	--	30.7	24.2	33.5	4.2	1.7	26.6	1.0	20.2	7.2	3.6	5.2	4.4	3.7	--
25 - 34	67.6	6.3	1.2	.6	17.9	13.6	19.3	3.3	1.4	12.4	1.6	18.6	4.3	2.1	3.9	1.5	3.5	--
35 - 44	72.7	5.6	3.4	2.3	13.1	9.2	26.0	7.8	3.6	11.1	2.3	19.5	9.6	3.5	2.2	1.0	5.2	--
45 - 54	97.1	4.7	.9	.6	22.7	12.5	33.3	12.2	4.8	9.5	4.9	27.2	10.0	9.6	4.7	.8	7.8	--
55 - 64	64.8	3.8	--	1.4	12.5	9.9	24.2	6.3	2.6	6.6	6.9	16.6	6.3	3.3	2.9	.7	5.6	--
65 and over	64.6	6.5	--	--	6.8	2.9	16.4	3.7	--	3.8	5.2	28.9	4.3	17.0	7.0	--	4.8	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	34.7	2.9	--	--	6.2	3.2	11.7	7.2	--	4.0	--	9.6	2.2	5.3	--	--	1.4	--
Business and financial operations occupations	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	5.4	3.0	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.5	--	--	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	64.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	63.2	12.1	--	--	--	--	16.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.8	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	94.3	--	--	--	21.1	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	31.8	--	21.2	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47.0	--	--	--	--	--	11.9	--	--	--	--	25.7	17.2	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.1	2.2	--	--	12.3	8.7	13.7	5.8	1.9	4.1	--	13.9	4.8	5.9	2.1	--	5.5	--
Healthcare support occupations	149.9	19.0	--	--	53.2	47.2	35.7	17.2	5.6	3.4	5.8	27.5	13.1	6.0	2.9	--	12.7	--
Protective service occupations	89.2	16.6	--	--	11.5	--	17.1	--	--	--	--	33.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	65.3	2.2	--	--	12.4	8.7	30.8	2.4	3.2	19.8	3.4	15.5	4.6	3.5	5.9	--	4.1	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	191.9	21.4	6.0	--	74.5	24.1	38.2	13.9	3.7	14.2	5.3	28.9	7.7	8.8	4.7	7.2	21.1	--
Personal care and service occupations	53.6	--	--	--	20.1	18.4	17.8	5.1	--	6.8	3.4	8.0	--	4.1	--	--	4.8	--
Sales and related occupations	32.1	4.7	--	--	7.9	6.5	9.1	1.2	1.7	3.5	2.0	8.3	4.1	2.7	1.3	--	1.2	--
Office and administrative support occupations	38.0	2.6	--	--	5.6	4.1	10.1	2.8	1.1	2.7	3.4	17.2	3.6	3.1	1.3	--	2.3	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	60.7	--	--	--	--	--	18.4	--	--	14.5	--	38.9	22.9	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	222.8	25.7	16.6	--	33.4	22.4	39.6	11.9	--	21.6	4.5	72.1	31.9	19.5	11.0	--	49.7	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.5	2.9	2.1	2.4	24.1	20.4	51.7	6.1	3.3	31.3	7.1	38.7	11.7	19.9	3.5	8.8	3.0	--
Production occupations	104.1	6.2	3.1	--	17.2	8.8	60.4	9.6	6.8	32.6	9.2	16.9	6.6	2.9	4.9	1.1	2.0	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	207.0	9.4	1.7	1.8	55.0	42.1	70.9	30.9	9.4	22.6	5.1	61.3	21.7	8.3	19.6	2.2	6.4	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 16. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	77.9	27.1	7.8	9.2	7.7	1.5	6.2	1.4	.4	.2	1.8	.1	.4	.1	.1	11.5	12.0
Gender:																	
Male	90.7	31.8	9.0	12.9	11.4	1.5	5.9	1.5	.3	.3	1.5	--	.3	--	--	11.5	15.7
Female	60.9	20.8	6.1	4.2	2.8	1.4	6.6	1.2	.5	--	2.2	--	.5	.2	.2	11.5	7.1
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	73.5	23.5	7.1	--	--	--	14.8	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	6.6
20 - 24	99.9	32.6	7.1	19.0	17.6	1.4	13.8	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.3	12.9
25 - 34	67.6	21.9	4.5	12.1	8.5	3.6	6.1	.8	--	.5	--	--	.6	.4	--	10.9	9.5
35 - 44	72.7	28.3	4.7	6.1	4.9	1.2	5.3	1.5	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	13.6	11.4
45 - 54	97.1	32.8	11.2	9.5	8.9	.6	5.1	1.6	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	14.2	18.8
55 - 64	64.8	23.6	10.0	4.8	4.4	--	4.1	--	--	--	4.8	--	.5	--	--	8.3	8.2
65 and over	64.6	23.2	17.0	6.7	6.4	--	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	7.2
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	34.7	12.9	5.4	2.9	2.9	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	2.5
Business and financial operations occupations	11.0	2.1	--	1.7	1.7	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	2.0
Computer and mathematical occupations	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.5	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	64.2	--	--	--	--	--	43.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	63.2	11.5	19.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.4
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	94.3	32.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.7
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47.0	36.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.1	19.8	7.0	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	5.8
Healthcare support occupations	149.9	76.5	4.4	16.6	--	15.9	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.4	10.9
Protective service occupations	89.2	26.3	19.9	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8	15.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations	65.3	15.9	3.7	13.4	13.4	--	7.8	9.2	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	4.6	7.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	191.9	57.9	22.9	55.7	52.8	--	21.5	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	21.3
Personal care and service occupations	53.6	19.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.4	--
Sales and related occupations	32.1	14.2	4.7	1.4	1.3	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	2.7
Office and administrative support occupations	38.0	11.6	2.3	1.2	.7	--	3.5	.5	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	11.0	4.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	60.7	31.5	13.2	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	222.8	53.7	14.7	31.4	23.0	8.4	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.7	46.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.5	55.8	9.6	16.7	12.6	4.1	6.7	--	--	2.8	5.6	--	--	--	--	9.0	23.2
Production occupations	104.1	25.1	11.4	16.1	13.3	2.8	6.5	2.8	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	8.3	25.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	207.0	86.6	24.6	18.5	17.9	--	14.8	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	24.6	34.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	77.9	.9	7.8	2.7	5.3	9.1	4.5	4.1	14.1	13.9	10.2	3.0	8.6	9.2
Gender:														
Male	90.7	.6	10.5	2.1	8.0	15.3	1.4	1.0	13.7	13.6	7.3	4.6	11.7	11.6
Female	60.9	1.2	4.3	3.6	1.7	.8	8.7	8.3	14.7	14.4	14.1	.8	4.5	6.0
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	73.5	--	7.1	3.9	6.9	12.9	--	--	5.4	5.4	14.8	--	--	11.5
20 - 24	99.9	2.0	12.9	3.2	15.1	8.4	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.5	12.2	7.2	11.9	13.7
25 - 34	67.6	1.0	5.5	2.6	5.2	8.3	4.9	4.5	12.8	12.7	6.3	4.2	7.2	9.4
35 - 44	72.7	.7	9.4	2.3	3.9	9.7	4.9	4.1	14.3	14.2	5.7	1.7	8.7	6.9
45 - 54	97.1	.9	8.9	2.9	4.8	13.4	5.3	4.6	16.9	16.6	11.9	3.1	10.5	13.8
55 - 64	64.8	.7	5.9	2.5	3.6	4.6	2.9	2.6	17.2	17.2	13.9	1.6	7.7	3.8
65 and over	64.6	--	4.2	3.9	--	--	--	--	11.7	11.7	27.7	--	6.3	3.9
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	34.7	--	1.3	--	2.2	1.9	2.5	--	8.6	8.5	11.2	--	1.9	1.5
Business and financial operations occupations	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	5.6	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	64.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51.2
Community and social service occupations	63.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.7	--	30.2	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	94.3	--	--	--	--	--	14.7	--	21.8	21.8	17.8	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.9	11.9	13.2	--	--	12.8
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.1	--	1.6	2.5	--	--	15.8	15.4	6.4	6.4	12.9	--	--	7.6
Healthcare support occupations	149.9	--	--	7.5	--	--	79.6	79.2	12.1	12.1	19.5	--	5.4	24.6
Protective service occupations	89.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.5	--	12.0	13.3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	65.3	--	13.6	4.8	4.0	--	--	--	7.8	7.6	17.9	5.4	--	8.8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	191.9	6.9	9.4	7.8	19.2	53.6	--	--	26.2	24.6	22.7	4.7	9.8	21.9
Personal care and service occupations	53.6	--	--	--	--	--	13.0	12.1	14.6	14.6	12.7	5.4	--	4.2
Sales and related occupations	32.1	--	4.7	1.9	--	.7	--	--	6.8	6.7	8.7	--	1.9	1.6
Office and administrative support occupations	38.0	--	8.1	1.5	--	1.3	--	--	13.9	13.9	6.3	--	3.9	1.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	60.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.3	27.8
Construction and extraction occupations	222.8	--	5.3	--	7.9	61.7	--	--	24.6	24.6	5.7	15.6	7.6	62.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.5	--	3.5	4.4	9.4	31.6	--	--	25.2	25.2	10.9	14.8	8.7	17.6
Production occupations	104.1	2.4	10.1	5.4	19.6	15.3	--	--	22.2	22.2	8.2	5.8	4.2	10.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	207.0	--	35.5	3.6	17.4	21.2	--	--	37.5	36.6	13.5	3.4	62.7	9.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 18. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness																			
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	77.9	21.0	11.4	4.9	4.0	19.5	5.8	10.9	2.5	27.9	8.0	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.5	--	2.8	.6	.7	1.4	--
Gender:																					
Male	90.7	29.6	16.0	6.2	6.2	20.6	8.4	8.8	2.9	31.1	11.2	4.3	3.6	4.0	2.6	--	1.9	.2	.3	1.3	--
Female	60.9	9.4	5.3	3.1	1.0	18.1	2.3	13.8	1.9	23.8	3.7	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.2	--	3.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	73.5	24.2	10.9	7.2	6.2	19.8	9.2	10.4	--	15.0	--	--	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	99.9	39.0	23.6	6.7	8.7	15.2	4.9	9.2	--	28.4	10.0	2.9	6.6	7.1	6.8	--	3.6	1.1	--	1.8	--
25 - 34	67.6	18.8	9.1	7.0	2.7	9.8	2.2	6.0	1.6	27.3	6.1	2.5	2.5	4.6	3.0	--	4.6	.8	.8	3.0	--
35 - 44	72.7	20.1	7.9	3.8	5.7	19.9	6.5	6.9	5.6	24.2	7.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.1	--	1.6	.6	.5	.4	--
45 - 54	97.1	25.4	17.8	4.2	3.2	27.3	10.1	14.9	2.1	35.2	11.9	7.2	4.1	2.3	1.6	--	2.9	.5	.7	1.6	--
55 - 64	64.8	10.9	4.3	3.2	3.0	21.1	4.1	14.6	1.8	28.6	6.8	6.9	1.4	1.1	.7	--	1.7	--	.9	--	--
65 and over	64.6	13.3	8.9	3.8	--	33.5	4.1	28.8	--	14.0	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	34.7	3.3	1.3	--	1.6	14.0	2.3	11.5	--	13.0	4.2	--	2.2	1.6	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	11.0	2.0	--	1.9	--	4.7	--	2.9	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.5	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	64.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.0	--	--	44.0	--
Community and social service occupations	63.2	--	--	--	--	13.7	--	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	28.9	28.9	--	9.0	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	94.3	8.2	--	--	--	24.7	--	10.9	13.8	22.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47.0	--	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	23.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.1	7.1	5.6	--	--	16.7	--	14.1	1.4	18.3	3.1	--	1.4	--	--	--	5.4	2.4	2.3	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	149.9	9.3	4.4	3.7	--	27.1	--	22.3	2.7	76.2	12.9	--	--	3.5	3.5	--	32.4	7.6	7.3	17.5	--
Protective service occupations	89.2	14.3	--	--	--	37.2	--	26.4	--	13.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	65.3	21.3	12.8	7.7	--	21.4	1.9	16.5	2.9	11.3	3.3	2.6	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	191.9	87.3	72.1	3.7	10.5	37.7	15.1	21.0	--	51.2	13.8	8.7	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	53.6	7.9	6.8	--	--	14.0	--	12.6	--	22.1	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	7.5	--	5.2	--	--
Sales and related occupations	32.1	4.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	14.9	4.7	9.0	1.2	11.1	3.4	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	38.0	6.2	3.4	2.1	.7	8.8	1.8	5.7	.5	21.2	4.6	3.8	.6	.6	--	--	.5	--	--	.5	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	60.7	15.2	--	--	13.3	11.8	--	11.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3	--	--	26.6	--
Construction and extraction occupations	222.8	94.6	49.5	24.1	7.2	49.9	40.0	6.9	2.9	68.1	33.5	11.7	3.7	6.1	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	131.5	38.0	18.4	11.9	7.5	41.0	6.1	29.3	5.1	40.5	10.6	9.5	8.5	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	104.1	40.2	16.9	10.6	12.3	12.6	2.0	8.7	1.7	43.2	12.8	16.6	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	207.0	53.7	28.4	9.6	14.9	49.0	21.3	13.2	13.1	78.0	24.5	5.6	3.6	21.4	15.2	--	1.2	--	--	1.1	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 16, 2013

Table 19. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,650	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	670	60	--	--
Gender:														
Male	910	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	110	40	--	--
Female	720	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	560	20	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	340	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	400	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
35 to 44	420	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	220	--	--	--
45 to 54	110	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
55 to 64	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210	50	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	820	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
More than 5 years	510	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	210	60	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	1,210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	530	50	--	--
Black only	50	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	380	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	110	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--
Gender:														
Male	55.2	--	--	--	--	--	44.4	--	--	--	16.4	66.7	--	--
Female	43.6	--	--	--	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	83.6	33.3	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	24.2	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	16.4	--	--	--
35 to 44	25.5	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	32.8	--	--	--
45 to 54	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--
55 to 64	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.3	83.3	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.8	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	49.7	--	--	--	--	--	44.4	--	--	--	23.9	--	--	--
More than 5 years	30.9	--	--	--	--	--	55.6	--	--	--	31.3	100.0	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	73.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79.1	83.3	--	--
Black only	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	23.0	--	--	--	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	16.4	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 17, 2013.December 17, 2013

Table 21. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
All occupations	1,650	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	670	60	--	--
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	380	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	380	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	110	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	40	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Occupation	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,650	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	670	60	--	--
Nursing assistants	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firefighters	310	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Registered nurses	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 23. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	200	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	430	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	190	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	170	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	220	40	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	240	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	160	20	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012

[illegible]

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.4	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.4	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	26.1	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	28.4	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	15.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.4	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	25.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.8	66.7	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.7	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	15.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.4	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	14.5	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	23.9	33.3	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 25. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012.

[illegible]

Table 25. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012

[illegible]

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 26. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	27.3	9.1	26.7	17.0	9.1	3.6	6.7	
Gender:									
Male	100.0	30.8	--	22.0	29.7	6.6	6.6	--	
Female	100.0	22.2	16.7	33.3	--	13.9	--	12.5	
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
20 - 24	100.0	52.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	
25 - 34	100.0	--	--	67.5	--	--	12.5	--	
35 - 44	100.0	23.8	23.8	31.0	--	--	--	--	
45 - 54	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
55 - 64	100.0	14.8	--	--	29.6	33.3	--	--	
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
3 - 11 months	100.0	33.3	--	30.0	--	--	--	--	
1 - 5 years	100.0	23.2	--	35.4	23.2	--	7.3	6.1	
5 years or more	100.0	27.5	--	11.8	19.6	27.5	--	7.8	
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	32.2	9.9	33.1	--	8.3	--	4.1	
Hispanic or Latino	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Black or African American	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 27. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
All occupations	100.0	27.3	9.1	26.7	17.0	9.1	3.6	6.7	5
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	8
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	26.3	--	47.4	--	--	--	--	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	--	30.8	27.7	6.2	7.7	--	5
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	--	90.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	45.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	8

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	27.3	9.1	26.7	17.0	9.1	3.6	6.7	5
Nursing assistants	100.0	--	--	48.6	--	--	--	--	5
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	100.0	--	--	60.6	--	12.1	--	--	5
Firefighters	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Registered nurses	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 30. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,650	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	670	60	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	40	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	90	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	410	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	560	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	320	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	150	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
6 - 8 hours	120	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	560	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	380	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--
Tuesday	260	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
Wednesday	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Thursday	230	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Friday	330	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
Saturday	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007

include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 31. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.9	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	24.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	15.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	33.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70.1	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	19.4	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	17.9	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	--	66.7	--	--
6 - 8 hours	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	44.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	33.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70.1	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	23.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.3	--	--	--
Tuesday	15.8	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	17.9	--	--	--
Wednesday	15.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.9	--	--	--
Thursday	13.9	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	16.4	--	--	--
Friday	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	17.9	--	--	--
Saturday	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 33. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	79.0	3.4	--	--	16.0	13.3	27.5	9.0	2.4	12.0	2.4	25.3	6.8	16.2	--	--	5.0	--
Gender:																		
Male	100.4	--	--	--	21.7	18.0	27.8	19.7	--	6.6	--	45.3	--	37.2	--	--	--	--
Female	62.4	--	--	--	11.9	10.0	27.8	--	4.4	16.5	4.3	10.3	9.6	--	--	--	8.8	--
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	224.9	--	--	--	120.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	96.1	--	--	--	--	--	22.6	18.5	--	--	--	65.2	22.2	43.0	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	80.3	--	--	--	--	--	46.7	--	--	19.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.1	--
45 - 54	19.8	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 - 64	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	63.2	24.7	--	34.9	--	16.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 34. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government	Nature of injury or illness																
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness	Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains			
Total	79.0	15.6	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	26.4	19.0	
Gender:																		
Male	100.4	10.0	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.2	32.1	
Female	62.4	20.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	26.3	7.5	
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	224.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	96.1	13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.8	16.0	
35 - 44	80.3	23.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	20.6	
45 - 54	19.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 - 64	89.5	40.4	--	--	--	--	15.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.1	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 35. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	79.0	--	7.9	5.2	--	--	12.3	10.8	4.9	4.1	12.6	--	11.3	22.3
Gender:														
Male	100.4	--	17.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.4	--	22.1	33.9
Female	62.4	--	--	8.7	--	--	19.3	19.1	7.6	6.1	10.7	--	3.2	12.0
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	224.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120.3
25 - 34	96.1	--	--	23.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.1	--	44.1	--
35 - 44	80.3	--	--	--	--	--	25.8	20.4	12.3	12.3	17.6	--	--	18.2
45 - 54	19.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 - 64	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.9	--	--	41.2
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

Table 36. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, Local government, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Local government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness																			
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	79.0	20.1	7.9	11.8	--	20.7	--	12.2	7.8	11.6	--	2.8	8.3	9.4	--	--	8.1	4.4	--	--	--
Gender:																					
Male	100.4	23.7	17.1	6.2	--	32.9	--	14.8	18.1	--	--	--	--	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	62.4	17.7	--	16.5	--	11.5	--	10.4	--	18.0	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	12.0	7.9	--	--	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	224.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	96.1	30.7	--	30.7	--	16.1	--	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	42.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	80.3	13.8	11.1	--	--	17.8	--	--	--	15.3	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	32.2	17.6	--	--	--
45 - 54	19.8	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 - 64	89.5	48.3	18.1	--	--	26.9	--	24.3	--	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013

2012 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks, that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to state source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

Data Users

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

Census Of Fatal Occupational Injuries Highlights

Industry

- There were 83 total fatalities in Missouri in 2012.
 - Seventy-seven fatalities were in private industry. Six fatalities were in government.
 - Thirty-one fatalities were in private industry, goods-producing sectors. Forty-six fatalities were in private industry, service-providing sectors.
 - Private industry major industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - trade, transportation, and utilities with 28;
 - construction with 12; and
 - natural resources and mining with 11.
 - Private industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - Transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) with 22;
 - construction (NAICS 23) with 12; and
 - agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS 11) with 11.

Category of workers

- Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 49 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Service-providing sectors accounted for 31 (63.3%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for 17 (34.7%) of the fatalities.
 - The goods-producing sectors accounted for 18 (36.7%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
 - Construction accounted for 8 (16.3%) of the fatalities.
- Government workers accounted for six of the total occupational fatalities.
 - All six of the government workers were in service-providing sectors.
 - Public administration accounted for two of the fatalities.
- Self-employed workers accounted for 28 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Service-providing sectors accounted for 15 (53.6%) of the fatalities.
 - The transportation and warehousing sector accounted for ten of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - Goods-producing sectors accounted for 13 (46.4%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector accounted for eight of the self-employed worker fatalities.

Event or exposure

- The event or exposures of the total fatalities were:
 - 42 (50.6%) transportation incidents;
 - 15 (18.1%) falls, slips, trips;
 - 10 (12.0%) violence and other injuries by persons or animals;
 - 8 (9.6%) contact with objects and equipment; and
 - 7 (8.4%) exposure to harmful substances or environments.

Transportation incidents

- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure leading to the most (42) occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2012.
 - Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 26 of the transportation incidents. Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for eight of the transportation incidents.
 - Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 26 of the transportation incidents. Management occupations accounted for five of the transportation incidents.
 - The transportation and warehousing private industry sector accounted for 18 of the transportation incidents. Seven of the transportation incidents were in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting private industry sector.

Homicides

- Seven of the total occupational fatalities were homicides.
 - Six of the homicides were shooting by other person--intentional.
 - Six of the homicides were in private industry service-providing sectors.
 - Four of the homicides were in the accommodation and food services sector.
 - Three of the homicides were motor vehicle operators. All three of these homicides were shooting by other person--intentional.

Source

- Vehicles was the primary source in most (46) of the total fatalities. Persons, plants, animals, and minerals was the source in 12 fatalities.
- Vehicles; structures and surfaces; and tools, instruments, and equipment were each the secondary source in 11 fatalities.

Occupation

- Transportation and material moving occupations was the occupational group with the most (32) fatal occupational injuries.
 - Twenty-six of the fatalities in transportation and material moving occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Driver/sales workers and truck drivers accounted for 23 of the occupational fatalities within the transportation and material moving occupations.
- There were 12 occupational fatalities in construction and extraction occupations.
 - Falls, slips, trips had six fatalities in construction and extraction occupations.
 - Construction trades workers accounted for five of the occupational fatalities within the construction and extraction occupations.
- There were 11 occupational fatalities in management occupations.
 - Five of the fatalities in management occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers accounted for seven of the occupational fatalities within the management occupations.

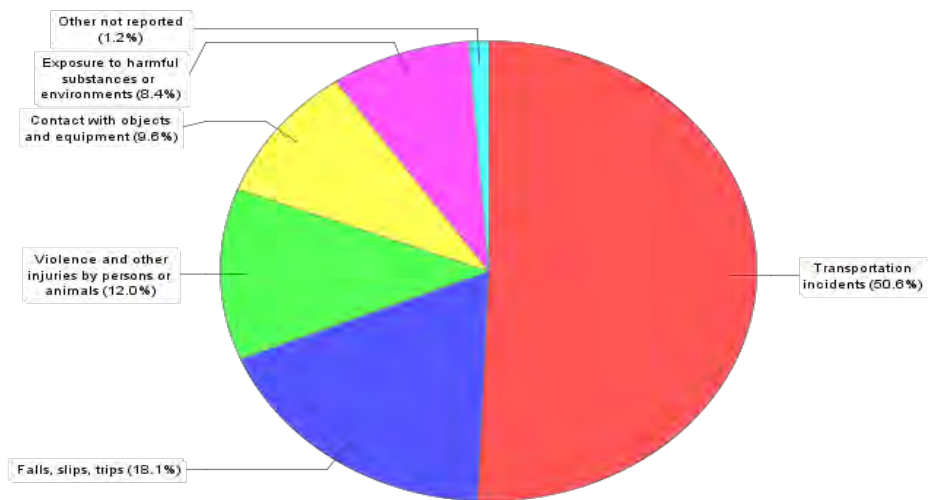
Worker characteristics

- Male workers accounted for 77 (92.8%) of the 83 fatal occupational injuries.
 - Forty of the fatalities in male workers were due to transportation incidents.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 years accounted for 23 (27.7%) of the fatalities.
- White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 74 (89.2%) of the total fatal occupational injuries.
 - Black or African-American, non-Hispanic workers accounted for six of the total occupational fatalities.

Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, Missouri, 2012, all ownerships (83 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Fires and explosions	-
Transportation incidents	42
Falls, slips, trips	15
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	10
Contact with objects and equipment	8
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7
Other not reported	1

Chart A1. Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, Missouri, 2012, all ownerships (83 total fatal injuries)

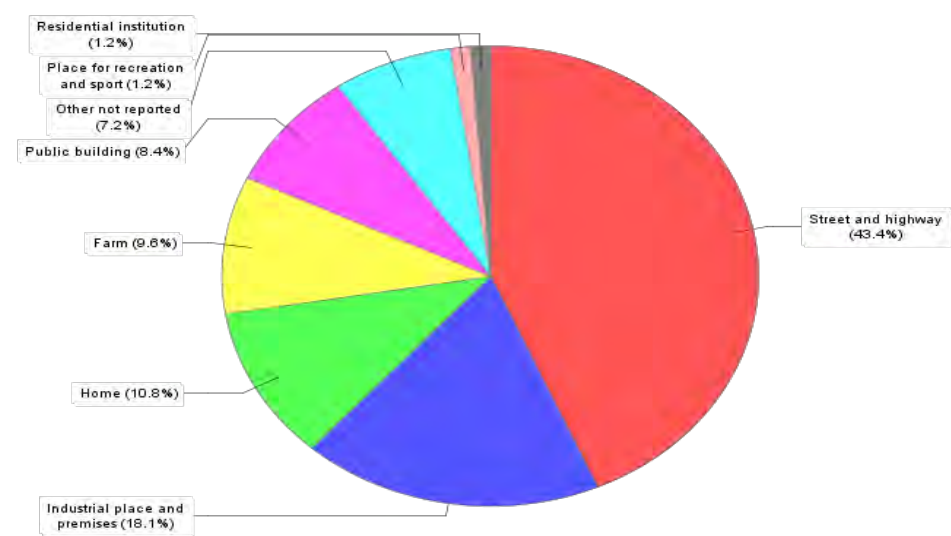


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

Fatal work injuries by location, Missouri, 2012, all ownerships (83 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Mine and quarry	-
Street and highway	36
Industrial place and premises	15
Home	9
Farm	8
Public building	7
Other not reported	6
Place for recreation and sport	1
Residential institution	1

Chart A2. Fatal work injuries by location, Missouri, 2012, all ownerships (83 total fatal injuries)

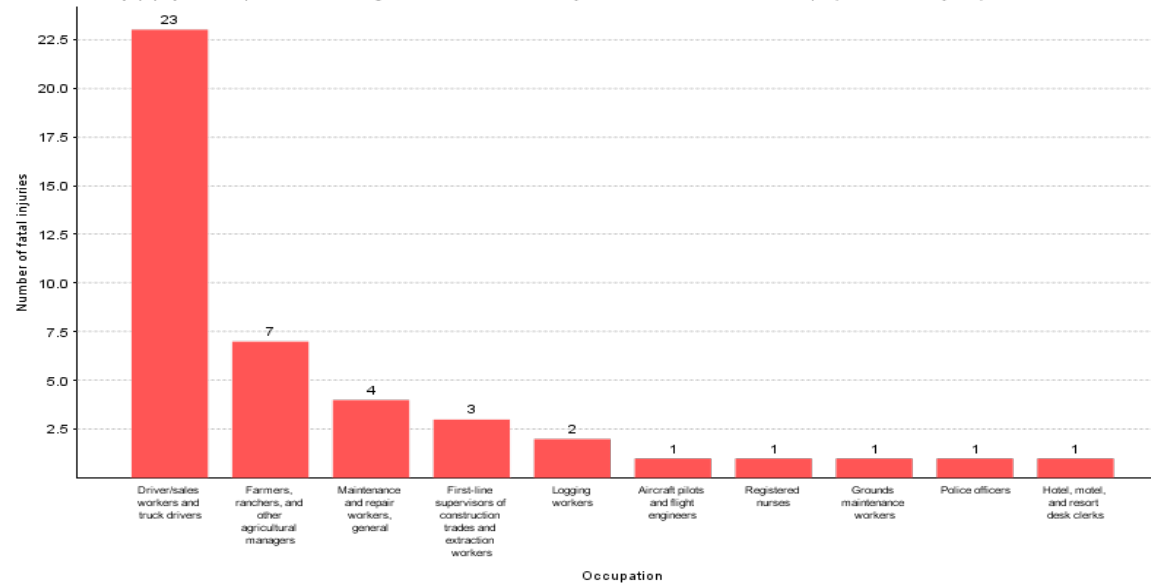


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, Missouri, 2012, all ownerships, (83 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	23
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	7
Maintenance and repair workers, general	4
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	3
Logging workers	2
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	1
Registered nurses	1
Grounds maintenance workers	1
Police officers	1
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	1

Chart A3. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, Missouri, 2012, all ownerships, (83 total fatal injuries)

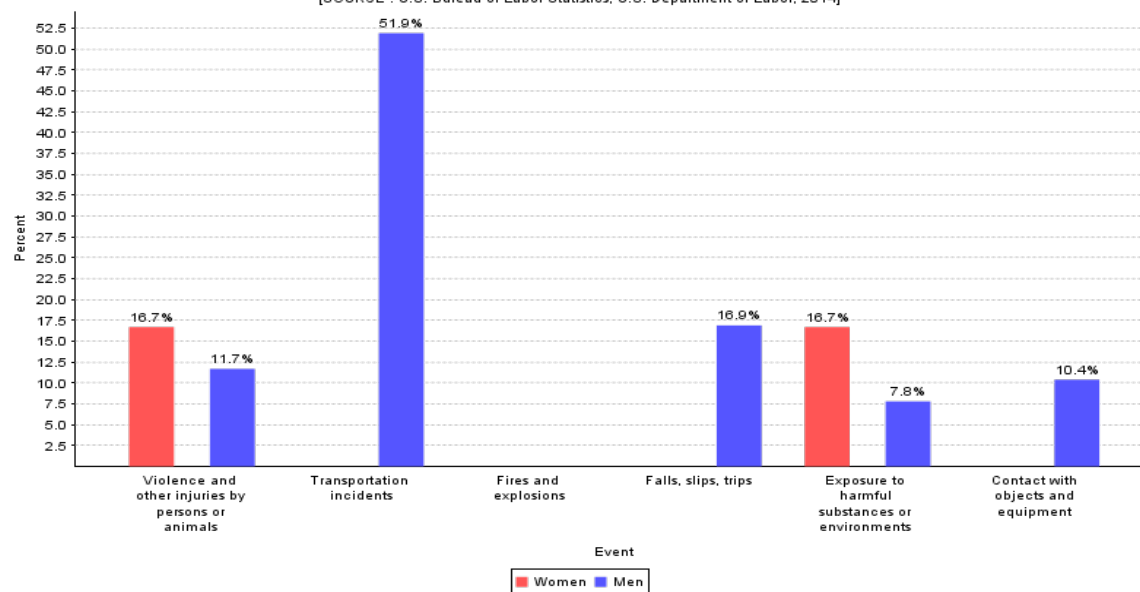


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, Missouri, 2012 (77 men, 6 women)

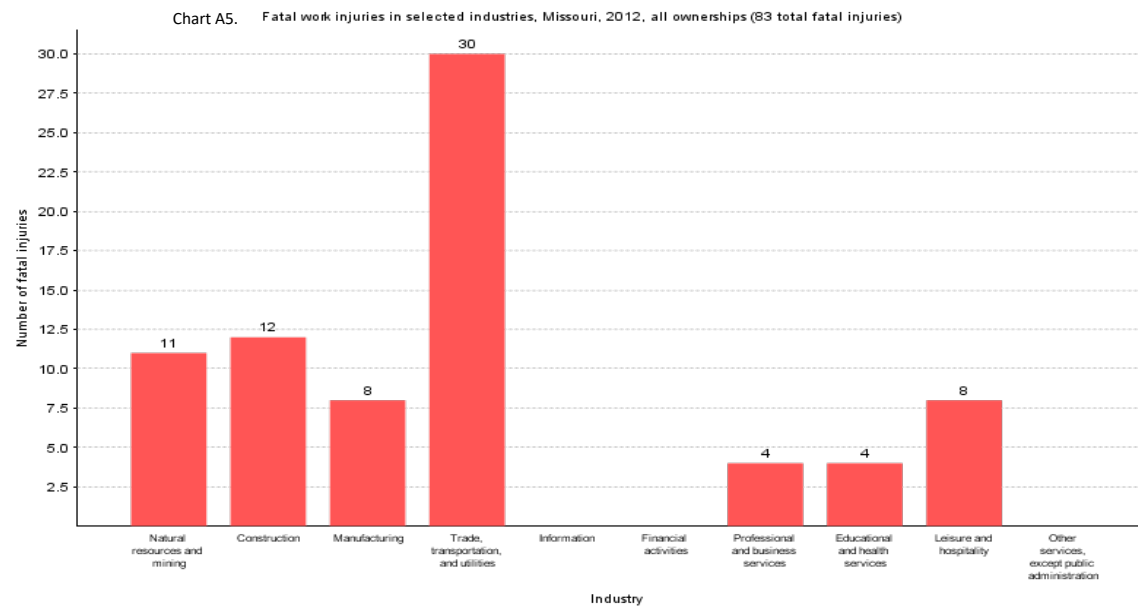
Characteristics	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	9	1
Transportation incidents	40	-
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	13	-
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6	1
Contact with objects and equipment	8	-

Chart A4. Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, Missouri, 2012 (77 men, 6 women)
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]



Fatal work injuries in selected industries, Missouri, 2012, all ownerships (83 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Natural resources and mining	11
Construction	12
Manufacturing	8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	30
Information	-
Financial activities	-
Professional and business services	4
Educational and health services	4
Leisure and hospitality	8
Other services, except public administration	-



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014]

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total		83	10	42	--	15	7	8
Private industry		77	9	39	--	14	6	8
Goods producing		31	--	13	--	9	3	6
Natural resources and mining		11	--	7	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		11	--	7	--	--	--	--
Crop production	111	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
Other crop farming	1119	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
All other crop farming	11199	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	113	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	1133	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	11331	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Support activities for crop production	1151	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Support activities for crop production	11511	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Soil preparation, planting, and cultivating	115112	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Construction		12	--	--	--	7	--	--
Construction		12	--	--	--	7	--	--
Construction of buildings	236	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	8	--	--	--	6	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	5	--	--	--	4	--	--
Roofing contractors	23816	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Residential roofing contractors	238161	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		8	--	4	--	--	--	3

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Manufacturing		8	--	4	--	--	--	3
Wood product manufacturing	321	3	--	2	--	--	--	1
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sawmills and wood preservation	32111	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sawmills	321113	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	2	--	2	--	--	--	--
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2	--	2	--	--	--	--
Service providing		46	9	26	--	5	3	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities		28	--	20	--	5	--	--
Retail trade		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home centers	44411	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing		22	--	18	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	484	14	--	14	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	4841	13	--	13	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	13	--	13	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	484121	10	--	10	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, less than truckload	484122	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2	--	1	--	--	--	--
Taxi and limousine service	4853	2	--	1	--	--	--	--
Taxi service	48531	2	--	1	--	--	--	--
Support activities for transportation	488	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for road transportation	4884	--	--	--	--	1	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Professional and business services		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	561	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Travel arrangement and reservation services	5615	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other travel arrangement and reservation services	56159	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Nursing care facilities	6231	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Nursing care facilities	62311	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Leisure and hospitality		8	6	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2	1	--	--	--	--	--
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	7112	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	71121	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
Sports teams and clubs	711211	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services		6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation	721	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Traveler accommodation	7211	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Hotels (except casino hotels) and motels	72111	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	722	4	4	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Government⁶		6	1	3	--	--	--	--
State government		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Service providing		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Public administration		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Public administration		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Administration of economic programs	926	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Administration of economic programs	9261	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Regulation and administration of transportation programs	92612	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Local government		3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	1	1	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
<p>¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.</p> <p>² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.</p> <p>³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.</p> <p>⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.</p> <p>⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.</p> <p>⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.</p> <p>NOTE: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 18, 2013</p>								

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	83	42	26	8	5	7	6
Private industry	77	39	24	8	4	6	5
Goods producing	31	13	6	5	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining	11	7	1	5	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	7	1	5	--	--	--
Crop production	8	6	1	5	--	--	--
Other crop farming	8	6	1	5	--	--	--
All other crop farming	8	6	1	5	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for crop production	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for crop production	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Soil preparation, planting, and cultivating	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing contractors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential roofing contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8	4	4	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8	4	4	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Wood product manufacturing	3	2	2	--	--	--	--
Sawmills and wood preservation	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawmills and wood preservation	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawmills	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other wood product manufacturing	2	2	2	--	--	--	--
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	2	2	2	--	--	--	--
Service providing	46	26	18	3	3	6	5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	28	20	14	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building material and supplies dealers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home centers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	22	18	14	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	14	14	12	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	13	13	12	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	13	13	12	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	10	10	9	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, less than truckload	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	2	1	1	--	--	--	--
Taxi and limousine service	2	1	1	--	--	--	--
Taxi service	2	1	1	--	--	--	--
Support activities for transportation	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Administrative and support services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Travel arrangement and reservation services	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other travel arrangement and reservation services	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing care facilities	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing care facilities	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	8	--	--	--	--	4	4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sports teams and clubs	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	6	--	--	--	--	4	4
Accommodation	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Traveler accommodation	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Hotels (except casino hotels) and motels	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Food services and drinking places	4	--	--	--	--	3	3
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Government⁴	6	3	--	--	1	1	1
State government	1	1	--	--	1	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Service providing	1	1	--	--	1	--	--
Public administration	1	1	--	--	1	--	--
Public administration	1	1	--	--	1	--	--
Administration of economic programs	1	1	--	--	1	--	--
Administration of economic programs	1	1	--	--	1	--	--
Regulation and administration of transportation programs	1	1	--	--	1	--	--
Local government	3	--	--	--	--	1	1
Service providing	3	--	--	--	--	1	1
Public administration	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Public administration	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Police protection	1	--	--	--	--	1	1

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2012

[illegible]

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83	100.0	49	100.0	6	100.0	28	100.0
Goods producing	31	37.3	18	36.7	--	--	13	46.4
Natural resources and mining	11	13.3	3	6.1	--	--	8	28.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	13.3	3	6.1	--	--	8	28.6
Crop production	8	9.6	1	2.0	--	--	7	25.0
Other crop farming	8	9.6	1	2.0	--	--	7	25.0
All other crop farming	8	9.6	1	2.0	--	--	7	25.0
Forestry and logging	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Logging	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Logging	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	1	1.2	--	--	--	--	1	3.6
Support activities for crop production	1	1.2	--	--	--	--	1	3.6
Support activities for crop production	1	1.2	--	--	--	--	1	3.6
Soil preparation, planting, and cultivating	1	1.2	--	--	--	--	1	3.6
Construction	12	14.5	8	16.3	--	--	4	14.3
Construction	12	14.5	8	16.3	--	--	4	14.3
Specialty trade contractors	8	9.6	4	8.2	--	--	4	14.3
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	5	6.0	--	--	--	--	3	10.7
Roofing contractors	4	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential roofing contractors	3	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8	9.6	7	14.3	--	--	1	3.6
Manufacturing	8	9.6	7	14.3	--	--	1	3.6
Wood product manufacturing	3	3.6	2	4.1	--	--	1	3.6
Sawmills and wood preservation	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Sawmills and wood preservation	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Sawmills	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Other wood product manufacturing	2	2.4	1	2.0	--	--	1	3.6
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	2	2.4	1	2.0	--	--	1	3.6

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Service providing	52	62.7	31	63.3	6	100.0	15	53.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	30	36.1	17	34.7	--	--	11	39.3
Retail trade	3	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building material and supplies dealers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home centers	1	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	24	28.9	12	24.5	--	--	10	35.7
Truck transportation	14	16.9	5	10.2	--	--	9	32.1
General freight trucking	13	15.7	4	8.2	--	--	9	32.1
General freight trucking, long-distance	13	15.7	4	8.2	--	--	9	32.1
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	10	12.0	3	6.1	--	--	7	25.0
General freight trucking, long-distance, less than truckload	1	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	2	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi and limousine service	2	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi service	2	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for transportation	4	4.8	3	6.1	--	--	1	3.6
Support activities for road transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3.6
Professional and business services	4	4.8	3	6.1	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	4	4.8	3	6.1	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	3	3.6	2	4.1	--	--	--	--
Travel arrangement and reservation services	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Other travel arrangement and reservation services	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	--	--	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Landscaping services	--	--	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	4	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2012

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nursing and residential care facilities	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Nursing care facilities	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Nursing care facilities	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	8	9.6	5	10.2	--	--	3	10.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2	2.4	1	2.0	--	--	1	3.6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	2	2.4	1	2.0	--	--	1	3.6
Spectator sports	2	2.4	1	2.0	--	--	1	3.6
Spectator sports	2	2.4	1	2.0	--	--	1	3.6
Sports teams and clubs	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	6	7.2	4	8.2	--	--	--	--
Accommodation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Traveler accommodation	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Hotels (except casino hotels) and motels	1	1.2	1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	4	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	2	2.4	--	--	2	33.3	--	--
Public administration	2	2.4	--	--	2	33.3	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	1	1.2	--	--	1	16.7	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	1	1.2	--	--	1	16.7	--	--
Police protection	1	1.2	--	--	1	16.7	--	--
Administration of economic programs	1	1.2	--	--	1	16.7	--	--
Administration of economic programs	1	1.2	--	--	1	16.7	--	--
Regulation and administration of transportation programs	1	1.2	--	--	1	16.7	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2012

[illegible]

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2012

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	83	31	11	12	8	46	28	--	--	4	--	8	--
Primary Source⁴													
Chemicals and chemical products	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Chemical products--general	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Drugs, alcohol, and medicines	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Drugs--nonmedicinal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Machinery	5	4	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material and personnel handling machinery	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cranes	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building materials--solid elements	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wooden beams	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	12	2	1	--	1	9	1	--	--	--	--	6	--
Person--injured or ill worker	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	7	--	--	--	--	6	1	--	--	--	--	4	--
Co-worker or work associate of injured or ill worker	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Former co-worker	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Assailant, suspect, inmate	6	--	--	--	--	5	1	--	--	--	--	3	--
Robber	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	2	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	2	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Limbs, branches--unattached	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	9	5	--	4	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofs	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parking lot--paved	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	46	15	8	3	4	28	21	--	--	3	--	--	--
Aircraft	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Airplanes--powered fixed wing	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Airplane--propeller-driven or piston engine	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	35	8	1	3	4	24	18	--	--	3	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	7	--	--	--	--	4	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Taxi	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	23	6	--	3	3	17	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	16	3	--	--	3	13	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boom truck, bucket or basket hoist truck	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Garbage, recycling, or refuse truck	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	5	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	5	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Off-road or industrial vehicles--powered	9	6	6	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Off-road passenger vehicles--powered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Racecar	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Tractors, PTOs	6	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm tractor	6	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source⁵													
Parts and materials	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Electric parts	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2012

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Power lines, transformers, converters	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	9	5	4	--	1	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	9	5	4	--	1	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	9	5	4	--	1	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees	9	5	4	--	1	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	11	5	--	--	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	1	--
Structures other than buildings	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Towers, poles	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Utility and telephone poles	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	8	3	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Curbs, traffic calming bumps, embankments	5	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Embankments	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	11	--	--	--	--	10	1	--	--	--	1	6	--
Medical and surgical instruments and equipment	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Medical sharps instruments	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Needles, syringes	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self-defense equipment	9	--	--	--	--	8	1	--	--	--	--	6	--
Firearms	9	--	--	--	--	8	1	--	--	--	--	6	--
Pistol, handgun, revolver	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rifle, shotgun	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	11	--	--	--	--	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	9	--	--	--	--	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile	4	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Environmental and elemental conditions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weather and atmospheric conditions	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ice, sleet, snow	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

⁵ The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

NOTE: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 18, 2013

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2012

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	83	10	42	--	15	7	8
Management occupations	11	3	5	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations	10	--	5	--	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	7	--	5	--	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	7	--	5	--	--	--	--
Education administrators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Athletes and sports competitors	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	3	--	--	--	--	1	--
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Registered nurses	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Registered nurses	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Protective service occupations	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Grounds maintenance workers	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Office and administrative support occupations	3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Information and record clerks	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fallers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	12	--	--	--	6	--	--
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Construction trades workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Helpers, construction trades	1	--	--	--	1	--	--

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2012

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Helpers, construction trades	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	3	--	1	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of production workers	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	32	3	26	--	3	--	--
Air transportation workers	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Commercial pilots	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	26	3	21	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	23	--	19	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	18	--	17	--	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2012

[illegible]

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2012

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	83	42	26	8	5	7	6
Management occupations	11	5	1	4	--	1	1
Other management occupations	10	5	1	4	--	1	1
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	7	5	1	4	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	7	5	1	4	--	--	--
Education administrators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food service managers	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Food service managers	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Law enforcement workers	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Police officers	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	3	--	--	--	--	1	1
Information and record clerks	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	1	--	--	--	--	1	1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging workers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fallers	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Helpers, construction trades	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2012

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Helpers, construction trades	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7	3	--	--	1	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5	3	--	--	1	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	4	3	--	--	1	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	4	3	--	--	1	--	--
Production occupations	3	1	1	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of production workers	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	32	26	19	--	3	3	3
Air transportation workers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial pilots	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	26	21	18	--	--	3	3
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	23	19	16	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	18	17	15	--	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2012

[illegible]

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2012

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	83	42	10	8	15	7	--
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	55	24	8	7	10	5	--
Self-employed ⁵	28	18	--	--	5	--	--
Gender							
Female	6	--	1	--	--	1	--
Male	77	40	9	8	13	6	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	6	--	2	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	13	6	3	--	--	2	--
35 to 44 years	11	6	--	3	--	--	--
45 to 54 years	23	13	--	--	6	--	--
55 to 64 years	18	6	3	--	4	3	--
65 years and over	8	6	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	74	39	6	8	13	7	--
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2012

[illegible]

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2012

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total	83	--	1	3	6	13	11	23	18	8
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	10	--	--	--	2	3	--	--	3	--
Intentional injury by person	10	--	--	--	2	3	--	--	3	--
Intentional injury by other person	7	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
Shooting by other person--intentional	6	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury--intentional	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Shooting--intentional self-harm	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	42	--	1	--	--	6	6	13	6	6
Aircraft incidents	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Other in-flight crash	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Other in-flight crash into structure, object, or ground	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Pedestrian vehicular incident	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by forward-moving vehicle in roadway	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	26	--	1	--	--	4	2	9	4	4
Roadway collision with other vehicle	9	--	--	--	--	3	1	3	1	--
Roadway collision--moving in same direction	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--
Roadway collision--moving in opposite directions, oncoming	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Roadway collision--moving and standing vehicle in roadway	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway collision--moving and standing vehicle on side of roadway	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	9	--	--	--	--	1	--	5	--	--
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	9	--	--	--	--	1	--	5	--	--
Roadway noncollision incident	8	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--
Fall or jump from and struck by same vehicle in normal operation, roadway	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	8	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Nonroadway collision with object other than vehicle	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonroadway noncollision incident	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	4	--
Falls on same level	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls to lower level	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3	1
Other fall to lower level	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	1
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other fall to lower level 11 to 15 feet	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	3	--

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2012

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Exposure to electricity	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Indirect exposure to electricity	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Indirect exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Exposure to other harmful substances	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	8	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	6	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

NOTE: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 18, 2013

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2012

Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 18, 2013

Appendix: Glossary

All other occupational illnesses.

Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

Bench marking.

The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Days away from work or days of restricted work activity.

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

Days of job transfer or restricted work activity.

The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Establishment.

The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

Event or exposure.

Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall.

Fatality rate.

Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows: $(N/W) \times 100,000$, where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

First-aid treatment.

One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

Hours worked.

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence rate.

Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Industry.

A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

Lost-worktime cases.

Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work.

Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity.

Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

Median days away from work.

The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

Medical treatment.

Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

Nature of injury or illness.

Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

Occupation.

A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.

Occupational groups.

A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

Occupational illness.

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

1. Skin diseases or disorders. Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.
Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.
2. Respiratory conditions. Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.
Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.
3. Poisoning. Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.
Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.
4. All other illnesses. All other occupational illnesses.
Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Occupational injury.

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).

The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

Part of body affected.

Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

Privacy concern cases.

The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;
2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;

3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

Recordable injuries and illnesses.

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

Respiratory condition due to toxic agents.

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

Restricted work activity.

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Sample.

A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

Sample frame.

A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

Sampling cell (strata).

The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

Source of injury or illness.

The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

Summary.

The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.

This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

Systemic diseases and disorders.

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

Temporary help agency.

Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

Traumatic injuries and disorders.

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

Universe.

The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest.

Unpaid family workers.

Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Wage and salary workers.

Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

Work environment.

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

Work-related injury or illness.

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

Work relationship.

An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.